

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONsolidated

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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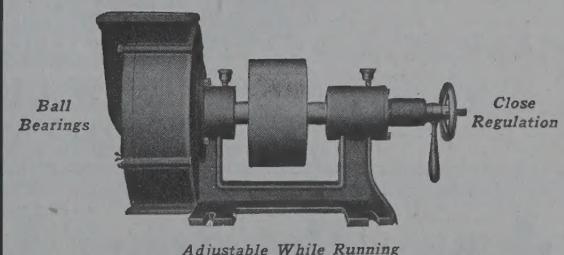
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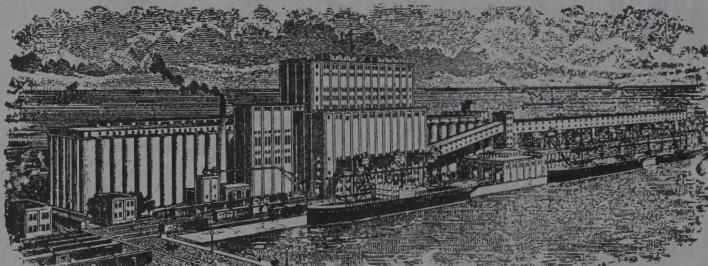
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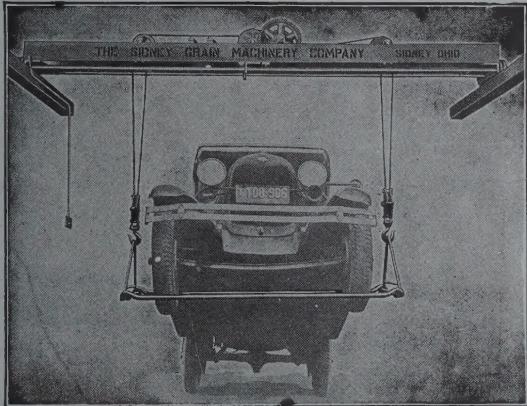
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All of the used Machinery and Equipment, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Stands, Rolls, Packers, Scourers, Collectors, Reels, Sifters, Purifiers, Elevator Cups and Belts, and all other miscellaneous articles that had been in use in the Cowgill Flour Mill at Carthage, Missouri.

All will be sold at once.

Write for descriptive list and prices.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

700 Board of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Missouri

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Midget Marvel flour mill, 25-bbl.; one Cranson pol. machine and separator; one drop gear packer; quitting flour manufacture; bargain. Hadley Mill, Hadley, Mich.

FOR SALE—Wilson Grain Dryer, complete with boiler, etc. 75 bu. corn capacity per hour. Very little used; recent model; reasonably priced. Knapen Farm Service Company, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—Full equipment in a 125 bbl. mill including automatic scale; dormant scale; elevators; sifter, reels, etc. Prices are right. Equipment GOOD. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Jay Bee grinder; one No. 30 Blue Streak grinder, both in A-1 condition. Have large stock of used V-Belt drives, and other equipment for the feed mill. Write or phone us your requirements. Wenger Molasses Mixer Mfg. Co., Sabetha, Kan.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE

1 stand 9x30 shell bearing Allis, roller feeder, B-drive, cut for corn chop.

1 9x24 shell bearing Allis, cut for 3rd and 4th break on corn.

1 Sprout-Waldron sifter, 4 sections.

1 stand of B&L ball bearing, 9x30 chills, caliper full.

1 aspirator, 16" with fan.

2 Allis purifiers, 32x6, with fan.

1 Howe 100 lb. sacking scale.

3 Savage chemical feeders.

2 Style "J" Gump feeders.

F. W. Mann, P.O. Box 67, E. St. Louis, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

BOERNER SAMPLER or mixer wanted. State condition and price. Graham Grain Co., 221 S. Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED TO BUY—Good used bag closing machine; describe fully, send manufacturer's catalog cut and quote. Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co., Asheville, N. C.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches. Check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1¼ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manilla, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself. In open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each. plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69, Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manilla, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with binding top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.85, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate thus giving an exact copy of all entries in the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manilla sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

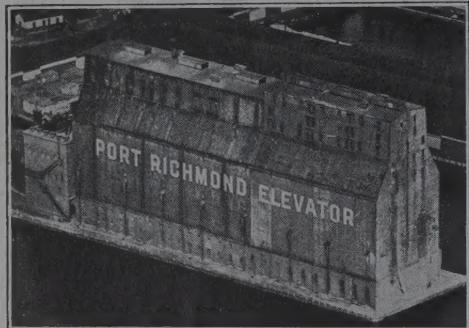
Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book — This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauliers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches chock bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Rexall Serves the Reading

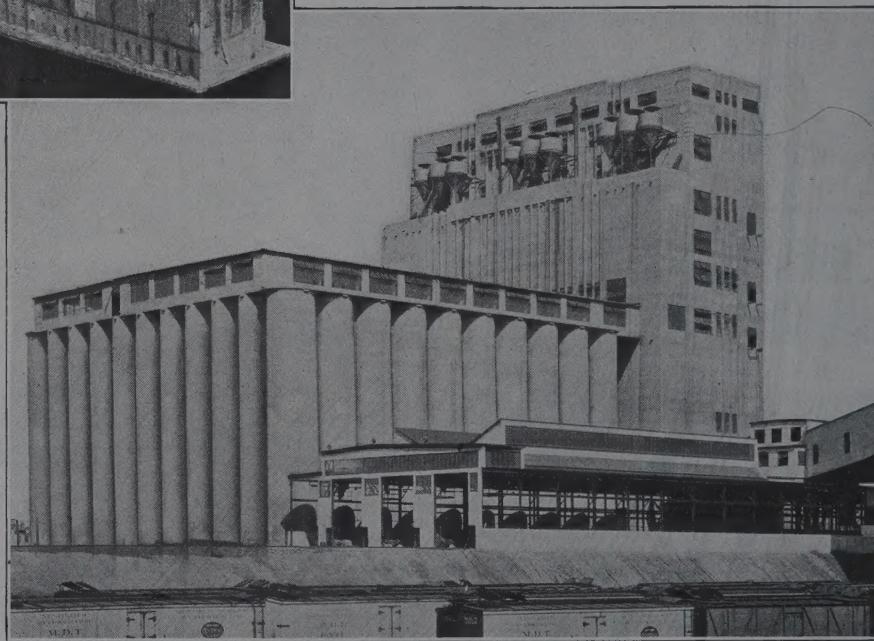


Indicative of the efficiency of REXALL Inner-Locked Belting in grain handling plants is the long service it has given the Reading Co. in Philadelphia.

The old Port Richmond Elevator which served the Port of Philadelphia for 50 years installed REXALL Inner-Locked Belting in 1919.



C. W. MACK
General Manager
Port Richmond
Grain Elevator



K. H. ZIEGLER
Superintendent
Port Richmond
Grain Elevator

The new Port Richmond Grain Elevator of Reading Co., with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, built at a cost of \$4,000,000, installed the following REXALL Inner-Locked Belting and opened for operation January 1928.

CONVEYOR BELTS

378'	48" x 4 ply	84'	36" x 4 ply
467'	48" x 4 ply	416'	36" x 4 ply
467'	48" x 4 ply	416'	36" x 4 ply
209'	48" x 4 ply	416'	36" x 4 ply
1568'	36" x 5 ply	126'	36" x 4 ply
1752'	36" x 5 ply	521'	36" x 4 ply
1728'	36" x 5 ply	1495'	36" x 4 ply
1541'	36" x 5 ply	503'	36" x 4 ply
1746'	46" x 5 ply	539'	36" x 4 ply
138'	36" x 4 ply	1484'	36" x 4 ply

LEG BELTS

454'	46" x 8 ply
454'	46" x 8 ply
452'	34" x 7 ply
452'	34" x 7 ply
452'	34" x 7 ply
456'	34" x 7 ply
228'	34" x 6 ply
53'	34" x 6 ply

15 years of satisfactory service and still going strong.

May we serve you?

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 So. Kilbourn Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 10, 1943

WHEN WORRIED by the Grain Trade's Puzzling Problems, make use of our Information Buro or Asked-Answered departments, both are free.

PLEASE WRITE us how much you lost in handling soybeans of the 1942 crop as prescribed by the CCC. Can you afford to handle another crop for 3½ cts. per bushel?

ACTION by the new director of the O.P.A. on passing on the freight tax is gratifying as indicating an understanding of the difficulty shippers have in keeping under the ceilings.

THE DECREASE in commercial wheat stocks in the United States from 257,755,000 bus. a year ago to 226,709,000 bus. Feb. 6 is significant as indicating a change in trend.

EVERY ELEVATOR operator of the soybean territory will strive to get early maturing seed for this year's planting. Frosted beans are unprofitable for the grower, the handler and the processor.

THE DEMAND for more and more grain and feed is so urgent every patriotic grain dealer will exert every facility to get and carefully test for germination desirable varieties of field seed for farm customers.

FARMERS OF MANY of the wheat growing sections of the land are protesting against allotments and acreage restrictions overlooking the fact that the Government is trying to prevent excessive inflation.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS receive so much grain in heavily laden trucks their driveways are covered with a heavy layer of oil that provides a most hazardous resting place for sparks from a dirty muffler.

FOUR ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS reported in this number warn elevator workers to look out and avoid suffering from similar accidents. Safeguarding all moving machinery would also help to reduce the number of accidents.

IF THE surplus grain of USA is to be marketed expeditiously, efficiently and without waste of grain, labor or power the grain elevators of the land will do it, but they will need machines and repairs to keep their plants operating at capacity.

RESOLUTIONS drafted by a thoughtful committee long before the association convenes invariably reflect more accurately and more forcibly the sentiments of members than when drafted in a hurry after the convention has been called to order.

HEAVY OVERDRAFTS on your grain shipments do not delight the consignees. If you lack confidence in the honesty or efficiency of the firm handling your grain, better switch to a new receiver, and keep in mind that confidence begets confidence.

ILLINOIS FARMERS ELEVATORS do not take kindly to Government subsidies and price-fixing, in fact, several gatherings of farmers recently have protested most vigorously and the recent action of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, is not a surprise.

CONTINUED REPORTS from states where corn is shocked and left standing in the fields indicate a great increase in the number of fields infested with rats and mice, and elevator operators have also complained most bitterly of the damage done by the rodents. The war has reduced the supply of red squill which is grown on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Ferrets, traps and infection have long been employed to reduce the number of pests but the war has cut down the supply of steel and poison so that sufferers will need to exercise greater vigilance than ever and build new lures and traps for the destructive rodents.

GREEN BUGS which have not infested the wheat fields of the southwestern states for some years are now credited with infesting southern Oklahoma counties in a most threatening manner, all of which will give much encouragement to the dormant members of the Crop Killers Union.

LOW GRADES OF CORN are arriving at terminals faster than wanted. To protect himself against a heavy discount the country shipper must lower his prices sharply for the low grades. Many cars arriving at Chicago have 3 to 10 per cent damage and are selling at 80 cents, against 95 cents for No. 3 yellow.

ONLY 18 elevator fires are reported in this number so grain elevators generally are striving to conserve food which is urgently needed to win the war. Sparks through a cob-spout from a cob-burner started a fire, and defective electric wiring caused another. Inspect the known hazards of your elevator and stop fire losses.

WHILE moisture and live plump seed of tested variety are essential to the increased production of grain asked by the Government, labor and farm machinery will also be needed to help fulfill the farm program and feed our fighting forces. Extensive sales of livestock by farmers in urgent need of farm helpers is most discouraging to the quartermasters.

WHEAT growers dealing with the C.C.C. are cautioned that in case of fire the government will not reimburse them to the full loan value of the wheat if the loan transaction has not been complete, altho pushed along as far as possible by the grower. This was proved after the fire at Fremont, Neb., where the C.C.C. left the bag to be held by the warehouseman, the fire underwriter or the farmer.

SECOND HAND FARM MACHINERY when offered at public sale is attracting so many bids in excess of machines' original cost that auctioneers in Iowa are allotting machines by drawing the names of successful bidders from a hatful of names. Machine parts and repairs, as well as new machines will be an influential factor in helping farmers without needed labor to produce food needed to win the war.

THE LIMIT ON new construction without priority or Certificate of Necessity has been raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000, so grain merchants who want to build an elevator can, at least, get started and trust to luck in getting machinery to equip the plant. So many short-line railroads are being abandoned prospective improvers are buying the stranded elevators to get material and equipment for new construction.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

AS THERE is no way to make something out of nothing the remedy for the coming shortage of protein feeds seems to be to take men, not needed in the army, who have farm experience, and put them back on the farm. They could work there all spring and summer and into next fall, because we have not enough ships to send the unnecessary soldiers across the oceans, and they must, perforce, remain in the United States. These men could grow the protein feeds needed to win the war.

THE OLEAN MILLING CO., of Olean, Mo., has established a most enviable record for freedom from accidents. Early this month one of its employees was caught by a drive-belt and jerked into the pulley breaking a leg and an arm. The first accident ever to occur in the mill, which was established in 1881. This should encourage other machine operators to warn all workers and erect safeguards to protect them from accidents. Experienced helpers in every mill and elevator are in such urgent need none can be spared.

MANILA ROPE has long been the most commonly used rope for transmitting power and binding grain, but it is doubtful if any of the Philippine grown product will be obtainable for several years. The C.C.C. is striving to induce farmers to plant more hemp and it is said it now has contracts which are expected to result in the building of 71 new hemp mills to supply the needs of rope and twine users. Whether the grain elevator operators of the land will be able to handle hemp to advantage depends on their own enterprise.

BANKERS are disturbed at the proposed revival of the Agricultural Credit Corporation to compete with them in the banking business by providing in addition to the many sources of federal farm credit an additional \$225,000,000. To make their objections effective they might join with the grain dealers in a drive on Congressmen to clip the wings of the Commodity Credit Corporation, ostensibly organized to lend money on commodities, but actually engaging in buying and selling wheat, corn, rye, flaxseed and soybeans, in competition with grain merchants.

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS of \$15.00 per acre for soybeans and \$10.00 per acre for flaxseed planting may lure many farmers to increase their acreage of these important oilseeds, but the weatherman may fail to give them the sunshine and precipitation needed to produce the crop desired. While free enforcement of the law of supply and demand may not discourage the increased production of grain it would surely give the farmer a more equitable reward for his actual production. However, it may not offer any interference to the inflation bugaboo.

SOME DULL dub with an ingrowing peeve against the market for grain at the head of Lake Superior or against the members of the Board of Grain Appeals is stupidly trying to have the Board abolished, so that shippers of grain to that market will have no appeal from the grading of the state's official inspectors. Inasmuch as every grain market of the USA has for the last eighty years recognized the fairness of an appeal and maintained an appeal committee or board, it is puzzling to comprehend how such a proposition ever got beyond the sifting committee of any legislative body.

WHEN OUR burocrats come to realize the great importance of a bountiful supply of food for our allies and our armed forces, more attention will be given to coordinating the war activities of the various Governmental departments. Everyone is anxious to win the war, but the drafting authorities seem to have overlooked the urgent need of leaving enough able bodied men at home to produce, protect and process food for the fighting forces as well as firearms. Continuing to enlarge our army and navy without careful consideration of all our facilities to feed and supply the soldiers with everything needed for efficient service in the line of battle is extremely shortsighted.

GROWERS OF SOYBEANS lost so much of their crop last year due to beans failing to mature, and the inability of harvester to get combines into the fields, it cut down the promised reward for the labor of many farmers so that the planting of an acreage equal to 1942 is most doubtful. However, country grain buyers can be of real service to their farmer customers by warning all against planting soybean seed that does not have a germination test of, at least, 75%. Careful germination tests in many sections of the country have proven most discouraging. Experiment station specialists are warning everyone identified with soybean production to test every lot of seed.

FEED DEALERS and salesmen seem to have overlooked the fact that not over 60% of the hogs born in this country ever reach the stock market. As few feeders compute their heavy losses, they do not realize that poor sanitation is the cause of many of their losses, and for this they are directly to blame. Farm school instructors have done much to warn hog feeders against poor sanitation but many of the feeders seem to have insufficient diligence to give their hogs the care needed. Hogs and poultry experts on feeds and feeding are now giving more attention than ever to improve the sanitation with surprising results, so don't let your customers place all of the blame for poor results on the feed you sold them.

PERSISTENT APPEALS to grain shippers for the heavier loading of box cars is resulting in many cars arriving at destination spilling over the grain doors. The switching of cars naturally causes the grain in unevenly loaded cars to shift and seek a level, so unless the grain door on each side is built up higher than usual, grain in overloaded cars is sure to spill over the grain doors and give the shipper another reason for filing a claim for loss in transit.

FIREST TRACEABLE directly to trucks hazarded three Illinois elevators recently. One accident at Stonington resulted in the death of the truck driver and the wrecking of a train of oil tanks. Another one at Mt. Auburn was traceable to a fire of shucks built to thaw ice in the driveway and it set fire to the oil-drippings of trucks that had passed that way before and gave the elevator-man a real scarce. However, the elevator was saved. Another fire in a truck standing in the driveway of the elevator at Westerberg was traceable directly to the breaking of a bottle containing gasoline for the priming of the engine. Each of these fires should serve to warn elevator operators with the hazards that follow every truck.

Wasteful Distribution of Soy Meal

The feed mixers, feed distributors and feed retailers have over a long period of time proved themselves to be the most economical agencies for the distribution of feed.

The local dealer can ship in a whole carload of soybean oil meal or a mixed car of feeds at a low freight rate, and retail it in the small lots suited to the needs of feeders in his community. Enjoying no subvention from government these private agencies have studied the most economical methods of handling feeds. Failing to do so they could not survive.

With this ready-made low cost distribution system at hand the Commodity Credit Corporation chooses to turn over the sale of soybean oil meal to County War Boards, who may be well informed on duties of the Office of Civilian Defense but know nothing on the economical feeding of soybean oil meal.

Even tho the chairman of the War Board and the farmer favored with an allotment of meal knew that for best results the meal should be mixed in a ration recommended by the state experiment station they have neither the machinery nor the ingredients for the mixing. Too much is fed and what is fed does not produce the maximum results. The result is waste of a scarce feed material.

Let the mixers have the meal. They know how little they can get along with to attain maximum feeding results.

Corn Price Ceiling Amended

Effective Feb. 3 the Office of Price Administration issued amendments to the original, somewhat crude, order setting ceiling prices on corn for spot and future delivery.

The amendments provide that:

Because the original "freeze" order only provided for futures contracts for delivery up thru September 1943, OPA Feb. 1 ruled that the ceiling for all futures after the September delivery shall be at the September ceiling price. This ruling will govern dealings in all three futures markets—Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis—and will apply to transactions in the December 1943 contract, which may be initiated shortly.

The farmer-to-farmer sales exemption from price control has been narrowed from its previous coverage of all sales to exempt only sales and deliveries of less than 400 bushels per month by one farmer to another.

A method is provided for determining a price of the July or September 1943 futures contracts in Minneapolis or Kansas City if there has been no trading in those futures. Ceilings are set by taking the maximum price on the May 1943 contract on such exchange, plus the difference between the top price for the May 1943 contract on the Chicago Board of Trade and the ceiling price in the same Chicago market for the July or September option, as the case may be.

Maximum price on white corn will be the ceiling price for the corresponding grade of yellow corn, plus 15 cents per bushel.

On mixed corn, the maximum shall be the ceiling in such market for the corresponding grade of yellow corn. There is, however, one exception. If such mixed corn contains 90 per cent or more of white corn, the ceiling shall be the maximum of such market for the corresponding grade of yellow corn, plus 15 cents per bushel.

Clarification of the handling charge provision of the original corn order also is provided. It is clearly specified that the owner of the corn may not increase his price over the ceiling to take into account handling, conditioning, insurance, elevation, etc., or any other charge except carrying charges.

An allowance of five cents per bushel has been made to take care of the margin of a handler at an interior point. Previously, no allowance has been made for a profit margin for such operation.

Carrying charges may be charged over the maximum price, at a rate not to exceed 1/30-cent per bushel daily from date of the expiration of free time under a contract for sale to the date on which the buyer has instructed that shipment be made or to the date that the shipment actually is made, whichever date is earlier. However, there are two provisos to this, (a) the seller in all cases may have five days from date of receipt of instructions to make shipment and may charge carrying charges accordingly and (b) the buyer shall not increase his ceiling price for resale to any buyer because such carrying charges have been incurred.

TO INTERIOR POINTS.—Ceiling may be figured by using any one of the following three alternatives:

- (1) The maximum price at which the seller delivered corn during the five-day period Jan. 8 to 12; or
- (2) The highest price at which the seller offered to deliver corn before the same period; or
- (3) The maximum price during such period at the nearest recognized grain market, which is a source of supply, plus the charge at the railroad flat or proportional rate (whichever is appropriate) from the recognized market to the local market.

The transportation charge to any interior point, which is on a railroad, shall be calculat-

ed by using the lowest carload rail rate, flat or proportional, whichever is appropriate, plus transportation tax, from such recognized cash grain market to the interior point; Provided, That if the movement to the interior point would normally be made on transit billing, the transportation charge shall be calculated by using the normal transit balance rail rate plus transportation tax, applicable to such movement.

The transportation charge to any interior point which is not on a railroad shall be the transportation charge calculated in like manner as above provided to the nearest railroad loading point thereto plus transportation charges, including transportation tax, from said railroad loading point to the interior point in question.

This temporary maximum price regulation No. 25 shall apply to sales or deliveries of any quantity of corn by a farmers' co-operative.

The ceilings apply only to recognized market, of which there are about twenty, and to shipments made therefrom to interior points. Sales at country stations are not under ceiling price control, specifically, but buyers at such local stations will find themselves virtually controlled by the resale price obtainable by them at their customary recognized market.

Collection of Freight Tax

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has finally issued its long expected interpretation of the law imposing an excise tax of 3 per cent on the amounts paid for transportation, as follows:

\$142.13 Application of tax—(a) In general. The tax is payable by the person making the taxable transportation payment and is collectible by the person receiving such payment. (See § 143.50.)

The tax applies to the total amount paid within the United States for transportation of property from one point in the United States to another even though while enroute part of the transportation movement is through a foreign country.

The tax applies to any payment, not specifically exempted, for the transportation of property, made to a person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire, including a payment made by one such person to another, but not including an amount paid by a carrier, a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person for transportation with respect to which a tax is payable to such person.

The tax applies only to amounts paid after Dec. 1, 1942, for transportation which originated on or after that date. No tax attaches to payments for transportation originating prior to the first moment of Dec. 1, 1942. Payments made prior to Dec. 2, 1942, are not taxable regardless of when the transportation occurs.

In the case of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States the tax applies to any amount paid within the United States for that part of the transportation which takes place within the United States.

Where the amount paid in the United States covers the entire movement of property from point of origin in a foreign country to an inland point in the United States, the tax will apply to the pro rata part of such payment which represents transportation within the United States. However, in the case of shipments of foreign origin arriving by water, no tax will attach to transportation or services performed prior to the unloading of property at the port of first arrival.

To increase grain production as demanded by the Administration farmers will need much more than the 20 per cent of farm machinery manufactured in 1940.

Senator Hugh Butler has entered a formal protest against Omaha top grain ceilings, fixed by O.P.A. edict on corn at 94c, Jan. 12, and O.P.A. is investigating the situation. Local grain men claim Kansas City's dollar ceiling on corn gives that market an advantage over Omaha. Omaha grain exchange members say the pinch will come when corn begins to get scarce and the price hugs the ceiling.

Government Prices Upped on Wheats

The Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 30 that beginning Feb. 1 all contracts already made for February shipments of feed wheat offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be delivered at 1 cent over January prices, but that in view of the increase in Jan. 15 parity prices all new contracts for February delivery will be 2 cents over January.

The Department stated also that the selling price for milling wheat will be 26 cents over the 1942 loan value, beginning Feb. 1, instead of 23 cents. The advance of 3 cents applies also to shipments of soft wheat from the Pacific Northwest.

Pennsylvania Feed Men and Millers to Meet

Millers and feed dealers of Pennsylvania will hold an emergency war conference Feb. 19 at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 a.m., and a special luncheon will be served at noon.

All millers and dealers in feed in the state are urged to attend whether members or not of the sponsors of the meeting, the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

John K. Westberg, price executive of the O.P.A., will be the principal speaker. O. D. Solly will speak for the O.D.T., and Miles Horst for the Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture.

Reservations for the luncheon should be made in advance thru the sec'y of the Ass'n, H. C. Knadel, 329 Ridge Ave., State College, Pa.

Grain Elevator Employees Exempt in Court Case

Grain elevators are exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act, but flour mills that ship in wheat from distances of 300 miles from the mill enjoy no such exemption, according to a recent United States district court opinion.

The case concerned a company which operates a flour mill and a grain elevator. The mill and the elevator are separate enterprises, declared the court, and wage-hour division dictates over the employees must be determined on the basis of employee activities.

In this injunctive proceeding by the wage-hour administrator, the court held exempt the employees in the grain elevator, the truck drivers, and the engineer and general manager of the flour mill. All other employees were held subject to the wage-hour act. The court said:

The trial was upon a stipulation of facts, from which it appears that defendants' flour mill obtains the greater part of its wheat from the immediate general vicinity of its location. That in order to make the particular brand of flour it does, it is necessary to mix with the locally grown, soft spring wheat a certain amount of hard wheat—in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. Hard wheat is not raised in *** or within the area of production of the defendants' operations, but is obtained necessarily from ***—some 300 miles distant. *** We are of the opinion the defendants do not exclusively process wheat from the area of its production, as defined by the administrator.

For the purposes of the act we are of the opinion the grain elevator and the mill, operated together by the defendants, are two separate businesses. Therefore the employees of the elevator, to wit, the general manager, the elevator man, and one other employee, are exempt from the provisions of the Act. The two truck drivers employed by the defendants are exempt from the Act under 13b(7), because the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish their qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the National Motor Carriers Act of 1935. This irrespective of whether or not the Commission has actually exercised jurisdiction over them.

Canadian flour mills ground 92,853,366 bus. wheat in 1942, against 91,475,608 bus. in 1941, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How to Obtain Soy Meal?

Grain & Feed Journals: I note in the Journal, page 82, that soybean oil meal is being shipped into counties by the A.A.A.; and how do I go about it to get a carload lot of meal?—Greenslit Lumber Co., by R. A. Greenslit, Stanton, Neb.

Ans.: The Commodity Credit Corporation which controls the soybean oil meal has delegated the distribution to the state and county War Boards.

The Stanton County War Board will allocate the distribution of the county allotment of meal. The chairman of the county War Board is usually the county A.A.A. committee chairman. A dealer or farmer wanting soy meal should take up the matter with the chairman, who will give the fullest information on prices and terms. If a sale is arranged the County War Board will transmit the order to the state War Board.

Maximum Prices for Class B Feed Mixers?

Grain & Feed Journals: Could you furnish us with a copy of "Maximum Prices for Class B Manufacturers"?—Vanek Bros., North Judson, Ind.

Ans.: The O.P.A. in amendment No. 87 to Supp. Reg. 14, relating to mixed feeds for animals and poultry, provides that

Every class B manufacturer of mixed feeds shall determine his maximum price per 100 pound sellers' bag for l. c. l. quantities for each mixed feed other than pelleted or mineral mixed feed as follows:

(a) He shall compute his costs per one 100-pound bag of the commodity to be priced as follows:

(1) He shall include the cost of all mill feeds, fish meal or fish scraps, animal feedstuffs and soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and cakes used at the maximum price thereof to him for the quantities normally purchased by him at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration; provided that said maximum price shall be the maximum price at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said maximum price shall be the maximum price at said rate point.

(2) He shall include the cost of every other ingredient used which is subject to maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration at the actual cost thereof to him at the time of the calculation not exceeding the maximum price (and applicable transportation charges where said maximum price is fixed on an f. o. b. basis) thereon to him at said time for the quantities normally purchased by him as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration; provided that said actual cost (and said maximum price) shall be the actual cost (and the maximum price) at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said actual cost (and maximum price) shall be the actual cost (and the maximum price) at said rate point.

(3) He shall include the cost of every other ingredient used which is not subject to maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration at the reasonable market value thereof to him at the time of the calculation for the quantities normally purchased by him; provided that said reasonable market value shall be such value at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances the reasonable market value shall be such value at said rate point.

(4) He shall include the cost of one 100-pound bag for the sacking of one such bag of the commodity to be priced at the maximum price thereof to him at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration; provided (A) he shall give due proportional credit for the bags received in his purchase of the ingredient; (B) he shall give due proportional credit for the bags returned to him by his buyer from former purchases from him; and (C) he shall not include any cost for bags if the buyer furnishes bags other than by a return of bags as last above mentioned in inferior subdivision (B) hereof.

(b) For sales to consumers at his producing plant and for deliveries to his other established retail outlets in lots of one to five 100-pound bags he shall next ascertain the average of the margins per one 100-pound bag on the same or the most nearly similar commodity to the commodity being priced during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, on all such sales or deliveries. He shall ascertain those average margins by deducting from the selling price or billing charge for all such sales or deliveries during each such month the replacement cost of every ingredient used therein and of the 100-pound bags if furnished by him; Provided, That said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at his producing plant except where in his initial purchase a rate point was selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at said rate point. He shall next average the margins so obtained for each of said months to obtain an average for all of said months.

He shall then add the total of the costs specified in inferior subdivision (a) to the margin determined under this inferior subdivision (b) and the resultant figure shall be his maximum price or billing charge per 100-pound bags on all such sales and deliveries f. o. b. his producing plant and he may add, except to the extent shipped under transit billing, all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

The maximum price or billing charge so determined under this inferior subdivision shall also be known as his list price.

(c) For sales to any other class of purchaser and for deliveries to his established wholesale and retail outlets by a class B manufacturer in quantities greater than lots of one to five 100-pound bags the maximum price shall be the maximum price as above ascertained for lots of one to five 100-pound bags less the differential given by him in 1942 under his 1942 list price for sales in lots of one to five 100-pound bags on each such sale or delivery, and for new such sales or deliveries less the reasonable differential normal to the grade and he may add, except to the extent shipped under transit billing, all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

(d) For sales to private brand dealers whether class A or class B, by a class B manufacturer the maximum price shall be ascertained in like manner as the maximum price for sales to private brand dealers by a class A manufacturer.

(e) For sales of pelleted mixed feed by a class B manufacturer the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$1.50 per ton.

(f) For sales in seller's bags less than 100-pound bags.

(1) For fifty-pound bags, the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$1.00 per ton.

(2) For twenty-five-pound bags the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$1.50 per ton.

(3) For ten-pound bags the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$5.00 per ton.

(4) For five-pound bags the maximum price

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 16, 17. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 19. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$6.00 per ton.

(5) For any other container the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus the differential above given for the weight nearest the weight of the container in question.

(g) For sales in buyers' packages less than 100-pound bags the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus only the actual cost of filling the containers of the size in question.

With an obsolete farm price parity strait-jacket, the federal government keeps half the agricultural workers of the United States from raising food, Prof. Theodore W. Schultz, head of the department of economics at Iowa State College, charged recently on the University of Chicago Round Table broadcast.

Peoria Elects Barlow

Homer M. Barlow, manager of the local office of James E. Bennett & Co. was elected president of the Peoria Board of Trade at that thriving grain market's annual election on Jan. 5.

Mr. Barlow is a home-town product. He was born at Trivoli, Ill., only 15 miles west of Peoria, July 29, 1888. Educated in country schools, Mr. Barlow took the hard way up by moving to Peoria at an early age, where he became a messenger for Western Union Telegraph Co., and promptly began long evenings with the Morse code and telegraph key. A little later he became a telegraph operator for Western Union. Then he put in a term with Postal Telegraph, and followed that with a position as telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad.

Mr. Barlow's experience in the grain business began when he took a position in the Peoria office of James E. Bennett & Co. as telegraph operator in 1912. One year later he became the office manager. Another year and he had more opportunity to prove his mettle in the racing stock and grain markets that followed opening of World War I.

Mr. Barlow brings to the presidency of the Board of Trade 31 years of familiarity with the local market and its broad trade area, 10 years of experience as a director of the Board, and a wide experience in both the cash and the futures divisions of the grain business.

He looks optimistically ahead, anticipates a brighter picture for the grain trade in the months ahead, basing his conviction on the successful prosecution of the war, and expectation of a large volume of international trade to follow it.



Homer M. Barlow, president-elect, Peoria Board of Trade

The 1943 Government Soybean Program

By J. C. MCCORMICK, of the C.C.C., Washington, D. C., before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

In 1942 the farmers of this country responding to the Secretary of Agriculture's call for more soybeans produced the largest crop on record, 209 million bushels. This more than double the 1941 production. Thirty states bounded by Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas on the west, New York and the Canadian border on the north, the Atlantic ocean on the east and the gulf of Mexico on the south contributed to this production. This indicates a very widely scattered crop but such a statement does not quite give a true picture of the soybean production. Actually 95% of the soybeans were produced in ten states, 82% in four states and a little more than a third in Illinois. The four states of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio ranking as named produced approximately 170 million bushels of soybeans in 1942.

There is an estimated soybean crushing capacity in the middle west of approximately 100 million bushels. It was apparent early in the fall that after deducting the amount of soybeans to be used for seed and normal farm disappearance for feed there would be several million bushels in the midwest that could not be processed in the states where they were produced. A survey of the total oil seed crushing capacity in the U. S. showed there was more crushing capacity than would be needed to crush the oil seeds produced. In an attempt to get all of the soybeans produced as beans, processed, Commodity Credit Corporation signed contracts with oil seed crushers on the west coast, the east coast and in the southern states. These were in addition to the regular soybean mills.

Due to the war, imports of copra on the west coast have been almost completely stopped. This meant there were several idle copra mills that could be used for crushing soybeans. The demand for high protein feeds by poultry men, dairymen and cattle men was very strong. If the farmers on the west coast were to meet their production goals of meat, dairy and poultry products they must have protein feeds of some kind. To meet this situation, C.C.C. signed contracts with Pacific Coast processors to crush approximately 5,000,000 bus. of soybeans. They were to purchase their own soybeans in the middle west.

Contracts were signed with Spencer Kellogg & Sons and Archer Daniels, Midland Company at Edgewater, N. J., to purchase soybeans in the middle west and make the meal available in the Northeast. Any midwest processor having soybean meal contracts in the Northeast was asked to transfer his contracts to these Edgewater plants and make this additional meal available in the midwest.

Contracts were signed with Swift & Company at Chicago and Buckeye Cotton Oil Company at Cincinnati, to purchase soybeans in the midwest and crush them in the southern cotton seed crushers.

Cotton seed crushers normally finish crushing cotton seed between Dec. 1 and Apr. 1 depending on the total supply of seed available for crushing and the amount purchased by the mill owner. C.C.C. has contracted with southern cotton seed mills to crush approximately 12,000,000 bus. of soybeans. These beans were sold to the mill f.o.b. plant location and C.C.C. retains title to the meal. C.C.C. has purchased and shipped a little over 4,000,000 bus. on these contracts. The remainder of the contracts are

being filled from C.C.C. stocks of soybeans in country warehouses and steel and wooden bins.

One half of the January and February production of meal from the southern mills was sold to the mill for resale to the trade. The other half was retained by C.C.C. for distribution to the states and places in the states where there was the most serious shortage of protein feeds. This meal was allocated to states by the A.A.A. and allocated to counties within the state by the State U.S.D.A. War Board. In each instance where meal was to be sold thru the U.S.D.A. War Board to the midwest every effort has been made to trade southern produced meal to northern processors with southern meal contracts, thus making meal in the midwest available in the midwest. By using this method a great deal of transportation has been saved.

The total amount of the meal distributed by state War Boards in January was only about 4% of the January production. The reasons for moving soybeans out of the midwest are: (1) to get the 1942 crop crushed before the 1943 crop is harvested, (the 1943 crop goal on soybeans is a little larger than 1942 goal). (2) to provide meal for livestock feed in order that farmers can meet their goals of poultry, dairy, pork and beef products. (3) to provide vegetable oil to be made into food products. Failure in getting the 1942 crop of soybeans crushed before the 1943 harvest begins would mean that the government has failed to use all of the raw materials that were available in supplying food to help win the war. It is the desire of C.C.C. to use all of its facilities in the war effort.

THE 1943 SOYBEAN PROGRAM to the farmer will be very similar to the 1942 program. Altho it is as yet unofficial we hope to work out a plan to purchase soybeans from producers on the following basis and minimum prices: Soybeans to be graded No. 2 or better, No. 3 or No. 4 on factors other than moisture. All grade price differentials to be based on grade factors other than moisture. Minimum price of No. 2 or better, green and yellow beans to be \$1.70 per bushel; for No. 3 green and yellow soybeans, \$1.68; for No. 4 green and yellow soybeans, \$1.65. These prices are all to be based on a 14% moisture basis. For each whole percent less moisture than 14%, but not lower than 11%, a premium of 2 cents shall be added. For each whole per cent more moisture than 14% a discount of 3 cents shall be allowed.

There has been no determination made at present on how sample grade soybeans should be purchased. We have chosen to wait until the factors causing soybeans to grade sample in 1943 have been determined and we have as many facts as possible from the experience of this year.

This method of purchase, will in my opinion, make a much more workable method of purchase by country warehousemen from farmers.

It is the policy of C.C.C. to handle all the soybeans possible thru the normal channels of trade. County Committees will be used in the purchase program where there are no other facilities available. Steel and wooden bins will be used for the storage of soybeans where there is not sufficient space in elevators available or there is a desire to store for seed purposes.

Warehousemen have done a good job in handling the rush of the 1942 crop of soybeans under difficult situations. It is hoped that mistakes made in handling the 1942 crop may be avoided in 1943. The assistance of all warehousemen in taking care of the 1943 crop of all grains, in this period when food plays such an important part in the war effort, is solicited.

More Gasoline for Elevator Managers

The assistant general counsel of the O.P.A. has informed Ray Bowden, vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, that:

"Section 7706(q) of Ration Order No. 5c provides eligibility for preferred mileage for necessary driving from place to place (but not from home or lodgings to a fixed place of work) for the performance of highly skilled services necessary to the functioning and operation of agricultural or industrial establishments essential to the war effort."

"From the evidence submitted to us, it appears that the local elevator managers and area elevator supervisors are highly skilled in the business of storing grain and extending credit on stored grain; ***."

"Necessary travel by the local elevator managers and area elevator supervisors in driving between elevators and farms or between elevators would therefore be eligible under Section 7706(q), upon the showing in the application that a ride-sharing arrangement has been entered into or, if this is not feasible, that adequate alternative means of transportation are not available."

Mark Thornburg New Sec'y Western Ass'n

Mark G. Thornburg, Des Moines, Ia., is the new sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, replacing Duke Swanson, who resigned Jan. 22.

Mr. Thornburg is an Iowa product. He was born and raised in the state. He is a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College and was a member of the faculty there for eight years.

After spending a year in the army in World War I, Mr. Thornburg assumed management of 6,000 acres of land in northern Iowa. In 1923 he was appointed assistant state sec'y of agriculture, and a year later he became state sec'y of agriculture, a position in which he continued until 1933.

For three years thereafter Mr. Thornburg was connected with the Regional Agricultural Credit Corp., at Sioux City, when he moved back to Des Moines to become agricultural sec'y of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. Then he again became state sec'y of agriculture, a position from which he retired on Jan. 1 of this year.

Mr. Thornburg's entire life has been spent in contact with farmers, and in agricultural work. He writes: "I am happy to have the privilege of working with the grain and feed dealers of Iowa. I realize the importance of this industry."



M. G. Thornburg, Des Moines, Ia., Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Need More Handling Margin for Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: Soybeans we put in store last fall are now being ordered out. A few days ago we figured up our average returns on shipment of 12 carloads and discovered we had taken an average discount on these beans of 3c per bu., which makes our 3½c handling margin look pretty sick.

Of course, we still get our storage. Fortunately our storage contract was with a private processor, and we feel happy about the fact that we will get full storage irrespective of the fact that the beans were ordered out earlier than expected.—Wm. F. Siemons, Del Rey Farmers Grain Co.

Forcing Farmers to Sell All Livestock

Grain & Feed Journals: Late developments regarding the obtaining of supplementary ingredients, for feed show no improvement. Conditions are steadily growing worse in the feed industry and it is now impossible for the average feed mixer to obtain meat scraps or tankage in satisfactory amounts.

Just to illustrate: Mr. Russell Gish, owner of the Pioneer Milling Co. at Pioneer, one of the largest feed mixers in Ohio, called me on the phone yesterday and said it was going to be necessary for him to close down because, while he had several cars of soybean oil meal booked, he was unable to get them.

We have complaints like this from all over, not only in Ohio. We have even had inquiries from up in Minnesota and New Jersey from some of our dealers who write us to know where they can obtain soybean oil meal or any kind of protein supplements.

I have had this matter up with several U. S. Senators and Congressmen, and have a letter on my desk today from Hon. C. Wayland Brooks, Senator from Illinois, and while all of these men are willing to cooperate in every way, they are really unable to do anything.

From a careful analysis of the situation, we have found the entire matter is due to lack of manpower. In my estimation, based on more than 40 years' experience in the feed industry, instead of this Country "feeding the world," it looks as though some of us will go hungry before next winter is over unless something is done to relieve the manpower situation; especially on the farms, as the big handicap right now on the farms is a shortage of men and machinery and this will not be cured by substituting high school children and city dwellers for skilled farm labor; neither will it be benefitted by Jap or Mexican labor as the Bureaucrats have mentioned, to relieve the farmer, as the loss of time on the part of the farmer in schooling and supervising this green help will more than offset any benefits.

A recent bulletin which went to all of the Draft Boards shows that they are even going after these "4-F" men. I know of at least 50 local feed concerns which are being operated by men over 60 years of age, assisted by young men with 4-F ratings, and what in the name of sense these Bureaucrats mean by this constant draft—draft—draft, is beyond me.

A far more practical plan would be to furlough back to the farms for the season, the thousands of boys skilled in farm work who are now idle in the training camps all over the country, and who, according to authentic

information, cannot possibly be transported overseas with essential supplies, within the next year.

Furthermore, it would appear that the great need overseas is not men. China alone has millions of men, sufficient to smother the Japs, if given the necessary equipment, and Russia is demonstrating every day what she can do. We are daily told that we must prepare to feed the whole world. Then why not concentrate our own manpower where it will accomplish the most in contributing to victory and saving millions from starvation. After all, the war will be won by hard intelligent effort, and not by hysteria and theatricals.

The Agricultural Department has practically ordered the farmers to produce anywhere from twenty to thirty per cent more poultry and livestock than last year. Within a radius of 15 miles from our plant at New Carlisle, O., there were 14 farm sales last week, due to the farmer owners being unable to obtain help, and these dairy cows and hogs being sold are going right into the market to be butchered, and you know it takes from 3 to 4 years to raise a cow.

The local feed mixer, who is the bone and sinew of the feed industry, cannot last longer

than a few months unless some changes are made in this manpower situation. With soybeans rotting in the fields, and only 40% of the corn cut last year in the state of Ohio, and nothing like the amount of wheat formerly raised in Ohio, and no one to thresh it or haul it if it was raised how will we increase any farm crops? The situation is very critical indeed.

We are going along, and will go about the same as usual, as long as we can obtain raw materials, which of course is becoming more difficult every day.—Orville Carson, Gen. Mgr., Lacto-Vee Products Co., Dayton, O.

Oil Fire Endangers Elevator

I. W. Lerrick, manager of the Stonington Co-operative Grain Co., Stonington, Ill., sends photos of what happened Jan. 9 at his elevator when a train of fast moving oil cars was wrecked near by.

Luckily for the elevator and the soybeans with which the building was filled the crash and resulting fire was just beyond the building. Two cars that were empty did ram the elevator. The 20 loaded oil cars burned fiercely for 20 hours, as shown in the engraving.

The train struck a truck coming to the elevator for a load of corn the driver of which was killed. The locomotive stayed on the track. Being empty the tank that left its trucks and the track was too light to penetrate the elevator, altho it did damage the wall.

Both northbound and southbound tracks of the main line of the Wabash were torn up for a quarter of a mile.



Elevator at Stonington, Ill., Damaged by Wrecked Oil Tank Cars

Operation of Controlled Materials Plan

Manufacturers of grain handling equipment requiring steel, copper or aluminum are interested in the new Controlled Materials Plan. They are now operating under the Production Requirements Plan; but will be required to shift to the Controlled Materials Plan.

The general purpose of the new Regulation No. 2 is to hold the aluminum, copper and steel inventories of manufacturers and other users to a maximum of 60 days' forward requirements. Acceptance of deliveries of controlled materials after Apr. 1 is prohibited if delivery would increase inventories beyond the prescribed limits. Scheduling provisions require that every user of controlled materials apply for allotments, schedule deliveries, and place orders in such a manner that deliveries may be made to him without violation of the regulation.

The controls of the regulation are applicable item by item. Acceptance of delivery of any item required for authorized operations is permitted even tho the inventory of some other item may be excessive. An item of controlled material is defined as "any item in any class of controlled material which is different from all other items . . . by reason of one or more of its specifications, such as length, width, thickness, temper, alloy, finish, method of manufacture, etc." (The classes of controlled material include all shapes or forms of aluminum, copper and copper base alloys and steel appearing on the C.M.P. Materials list.)

Since the Controlled Materials Plan assures deliveries in sufficient amounts to maintain authorized production schedules and repair and maintenance operations, the item by item inventory control makes possible the balancing of inventories in accordance with production needs and eliminates any incentive to excessive forward buying.

The prohibition against acceptance of any item of controlled material which would result in inventories in excess of 60-day needs applies to materials in the form received from the supplier and on which no processing has been done. The regulation does not authorize any person to exceed a practicable minimum working inventory when less than a 60-day supply is needed. Inventories of all other items also remain subject to Priorities Regulation No. 1.

Class A products in general are war materials. Class B products are those of the regular civilian economy, thus including grain elevator equipment.

Class B products are given in a list issued Dec. 21 by the W.P.B., including bearings, blowers, capacitors, electric motors, diesel engines, pumps, transformers, bag filling machines, bolts, nuts, sheet metal building products, cereal manufacturing machinery, metal doors and windows, dust collecting equipment, fire apparatus, nails, pipe fittings, scales and balances, valves and many other items.

THE CLASS B Manufacturer has to go thru (1) the procedure for stating requirements, (2) follow the method for obtaining the allotment, and (3) place the purchase order.

The regional offices of the War Production Board will furnish the manufacturer with form CMP-4B, comprising four pages having five sections.

Section A, the Production Schedule, covers the product to be made by the applicant, stating the number of units and the value in dollars during the month.

Five legible copies of the application form are prepared, one for his files and four for submission to the War Production Board, Ref. CMP-4B, Washington, D. C.

After receiving the information the govern-

ment fills out Section B of the same form giving the assigned preference rating number and having ten squares in which to record the name of the agency, program number, authorized schedule, and month number.

In Section C the manufacturer shows as his requirements the quantities of controlled materials which must be scheduled for shipment each month to him and to his secondary consumers by suppliers so that he can meet the tentative production schedule of Section A. April, 1943, is the first month of operation and is designated as month No. 16, May as No. 17.

The bills of materials accumulated for each class of finished product go to one of the 13 or more "Claimant Agencies," of which the Office of Civilian Supply is one and handles requirements for grain machinery and equipment.

Each Claimant Agency adjusts its production programs to the amount of material available. Right here is the great value of the plan.

The allotments of Class B products will be made by the Industry Divisions. Each allotment will bear an allotment number, a coded number, a letter designates the Agency, next four digits the program for total output of the item, then three digits designating the schedule for individual producer's output and the final two digits the month in which the allotment applies. Thus W-1234-567-16. January, 1942, was the first month, numbered 01.

In addition to the allotment number a preference rating is assigned with the allotment, to indicate the relative urgency in connection with the purchase of fabricated parts, and in case of conflicts of schedules.

When the plan is fully in effect, after June 30,

1943, no orders may be placed for controlled materials at the metal mill level until an allotment number has been received.

A consumer holding an allotment number is permitted to place his purchase order with any supplier.

Most small orders bearing allotment numbers will be placed with warehouses, who are given a definite status as a part of the supply system. They are to be covered by C.M.P. Warehouse Regulation No. 4 soon to be issued.

Procedures to be followed in connection with the allotments for construction are similar to those followed for manufactured products.

TO BUILD A GRAIN ELEVATOR.—An owner desiring to build a grain elevator makes a PD-200 application and obtains clearance by complying with form L-41, construction, as published Dec. 5, as the result of which he obtains a preference rating.

Under L-41 in applying either for priority assistance or for authorization to begin construction the applicant should submit additional information as to the necessity of the proposed construction, any exceptional hardships which the restrictions of this order impose upon him, the effect on employment conditions if the application is denied, and any other pertinent facts.

It is advisable to contact the nearest W.P.B. office for details regarding C.M.P. Additional instructions are being issued from time to time covering its operation.

On Feb. 8 the W.P.B. amended Regulation No. 1 to reduce the paper work of contractors.

Under an abbreviated identification number, a consumer of controlled materials operating under several authorized production schedules now may combine in a single allotment to a secondary consumer the requirements for any number of schedules identified by the same major program number.

Abbreviated allotment numbers also will identify major programs by claimant agency letter symbols, followed only by first digits of program numbers and numbers indicating calendar quarter for delivery.

For example, an allotment from a claimant agency to a prime consumer of controlled materials, designated W-2345-678-16, the allotment to the secondary consumer will be simply W-2-16, denoting an allotment for major program No. 2 of the War Department for delivery of controlled materials in the second quarter of 1943.

A white fringed beetle destructive to corn and other crops has been found in North Carolina near Wilmington, coming from South America. A federal quarantine against the insect went into effect Dec. 28, 1942. The adult is almost one-half inch in length. Its color is a dark gray with a lighter band around its body. No males are known, the insect reproducing without fertilization. Most of the damage is caused by the grubs which feed on the roots.

National Dust Explosion Codes

Under the title National Fire Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions, the N.F.P.A. has recently published a book, which includes the 15 American Standard Codes; a statement of the fundamental principles of dust explosion prevention in industrial plants, and a record of some 780 dust explosions which have occurred in the United States.

Among the specific industries for which codes are included are: Flour and Feed Mills; Starch Factories; Terminal Grain Elevators; Country Grain Elevators; and Suggested Good Practice for the Application of Suction and Venting in Grain Elevators and Storage Units. Also included is a standard method of using carbon dioxide or other inert gas for the prevention of explosions and fires.

These codes prepared by the N.F.P.A. Committee on Dust Explosion Hazards are a revision in certain details of the 1940 edition. They specify measures that will provide fire safety without prohibitive expense or undue inconvenience. 160 pages, suitably illustrated with drawings, and bound with substantial brown paper covers. Price \$1.00 postpaid. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Boston, Mass.



Gustav Herzer, Jr., re-elected president Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Cisco, Tex., Feb. 4.—Grain looks fairly well. Lots of oats and barley planted. Some oats have frozen out.—Thornton Feed Mill.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 30.—Soybeans have begun to move again, a week of dry weather so that farmers could get in the fields and there would be a lot of soybeans threshed. It is surprising how well they are standing up in the fields.—Goodrich Bros. Co., F. E. Goodrich, President.

Bertrand, Neb., Jan. 30.—Crops are fairly good in this territory this year, especially as this has the reputation of being in the heart of the drought district; but with irrigation being well started, here should be the bread basket of the nation in a few years.—Bertrand Mill & Elevator Co.

Melrose, N. M.—Feb. 4.—Estimated acreage of beans for 1943, 4,000 tributary to Melrose. Grain sorghums, no change. Wheat stand good, no plow up to date; practically no change from last season; prospects good. 1942 broom corn, 200 cars, 15,000 acres; looks as if 1943 would not change much. There is good underground moisture while the top surface is beginning to dry.—C. L. Tennison.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 6.—Since the wheat is not covered it shows where there was a stand at all last fall it is in good shape, but a lot of it was planted so late that it is barely through the ground now, but don't believe it has been hurt in any way. While wheat is a good price and should be sold there doesn't seem to be any good wheat in the country.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill.—The unharvested acreage of soybeans remains the same, as beans and fields never dry out enough to permit combining. It is beginning to look now as though we would have to await the arrival of spring to dry out fields before harvesting of last year's crop can be completed. The soybean meal situation continues as tight as ever. Soybean acreage goal for Illinois in 1943 is placed at 3,525,000 acres. Incentive payments are to be made for increased production of beans. The program calls for payments of \$15.00 an acre in excess of 90

per cent of the 1943 soybean goal up to 110 per cent.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 30.—Combining of beans just got started in a few areas when the weather again turned bad. Endeavoring to salvage the comparatively large acreage, this late in the season, has become quite a headache. What few beans were harvested showed moisture ranging from 16 to 22%, damage from 20 to 75%. From the best that could be estimated, yields showed about half what they were last fall. There can be no question but that this experience is a tragedy, however, it is the first time that harvesting conditions have been so continuously unfavorable since soybeans have been one of the major crops. Even with the high percentage of weather and frost damage, and the drastic reduction in yields, it will pay in most instances to harvest the beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

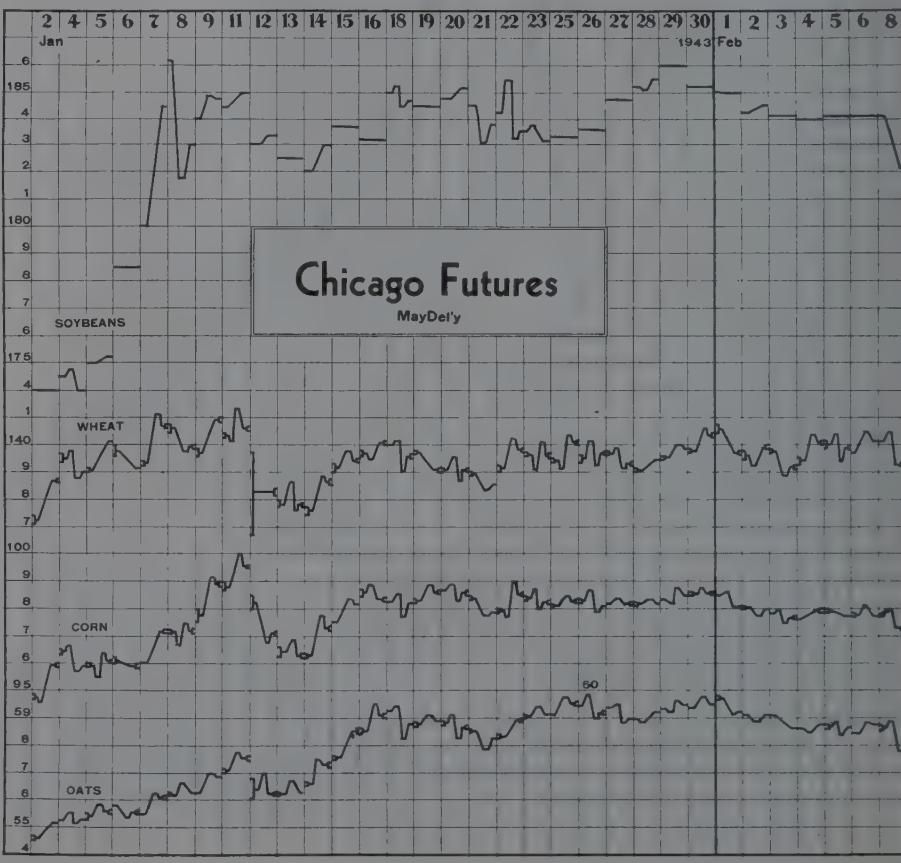
Mill stocks of wheat at the year's end aggregated 190,501,700 bus., down some 16,000,000 bus. from Sept. 30, the Department of Commerce reported Feb. 8 from returns of 927 mills handling 92 per cent of total wheat flour production.

Substantial quantities of soybeans are to be moved from steel tanks and wooden bins in northern producing territory into terminal elevators at Kansas City, according to a declaration of intentions made by the Kansas City office of the C.C.C. Elevator interests have been asked to allot handling space for the beans, and tenders were given for nearly 2,000,000 bus. Beans are to be milled, mixed and shipped to processing plants on order of C.C.C., instead of held in store.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	Option	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chicago	141%	122%	139 1/4	139 1/2	139%	140%	139%	139 1/4	140	139 1/4	140 1/4	139 1/4
Winnipeg	94	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92%	92%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Minneapolis	135 1/2	116 1/4	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	134	134 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2
Kansas City	135 1/2	114 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	134	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/2
Duluth, durum	136 1/2	114	135%	135 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134	134 1/2	133 1/2
Milwaukee	141%	122%	139 1/2	139 1/2	139%	140%	139 1/2	140	139 1/2	140	140 1/2	139 1/2
	Corn											
Chicago	100	82 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Kansas City	96 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Milwaukee	99 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
	Oats											
Chicago	59 1/2	49 1/2	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 5/8	58 5/8
Winnipeg	51 1/2	45 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4
Minneapolis	55 1/2	44 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 3/4
Milwaukee	59 1/2	49 1/2	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 5/8	58 5/8	58 5/8	57 3/4
	Rye											
Chicago	84 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Minneapolis	79 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2
Winnipeg	66 1/2	56 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Duluth	79 1/2	71 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2
	Barley											
Minneapolis	74	59	73	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
Winnipeg	64 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
	Soybeans											
Chicago	186 1/2	164 1/4	184 1/4	185 1/2	186	185 1/2	185	184 1/2	184 1/2	184	184 1/2	182 1/2
Canada Exchange	....	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90 1/2



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Bismarck, Ill., Jan. 30.—Not more than 5% of the soybeans still remain in the fields.—L. O. Kentner, Bismarck Grain Co.

Melrose, N. M., Feb. 4.—Grain sorghums 60 per cent in farmers hands; corn practically all in farmers hands; 70 per cent to gather.—C. L. Tennison.

Mahomet, Ill., Feb. 1.—Still a lot of soybeans in the fields, probably 20 or 25 percent of the crop. Moisture and damage is very high.—James F. Parker.

Alvin, Ill., Jan. 30.—I have noted practically no increase in corn movement as a result of ceiling prices. Farmers expect Congress to guarantee them parity.—Frank E. Yeazel, Alvin Grain Co.

Leroy, Ill., Feb. 1.—Ceiling prices for corn have encouraged a marked increase in the movement of this grain, many farmers feeling there can be no point to holding when there is no prospect of higher prices.—W. A. Webb.

Mansfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—Corn movement has been increased by government price regulation, but it has not been accelerated as much as we expected. Incoming corn is of good quality generally.—Glenn B. Hill, mgr. Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Dealers and jobbers of hay and straw have been complaining over shortage of both products, due to weather conditions and soft fields, plus shortage of labor for baling and handling, along with an unusually heavy demand, as a result of straw board companies in Indiana buying considerable straw for use in making straw board products for the Government.—A.W.W.

Sacramento, Cal.—Stocks of grain and beans in California warehouses and mills Jan. 1, 1943, as compared with Jan. 1, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in tons were as follows: Barley, 353,869 (186,763); wheat, 212,498 (186,090); oats, 23,501 (18,136); corn, 14,302 (23,089); milo, gyp, etc., 63,641 (91,224); rye, 628 (586); beans (sacks), 3,274,324 (3,870,284).—Geo. A. Scott, Prin. Agr. Statistician.

Decatur, Ill.—Bad road conditions, as well as unfavorable weather conditions, have been holding up corn deliveries. On the other hand producers are price-minded as much as anything else, and are therefore in no rush to market their surplus holdings. Growers are in better financial circumstances than they have been for many years. If they sell their crop, they must pay taxes on the proceeds, whereas if they hold it back they know it can be liquidated any time, as well as protect them against a possible crop failure.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight Jan. 28, 1943, totaled 463,584,164 bus. This represented a decrease of 3,579,166 bus. compared with the total a week earlier. The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada. Since Aug. 1, 1942, compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 136,506,463 (159,736,472); oats, 55,422,020 (23,492,844); barley, 43,757,502 (21,871,697); rye, 4,138,648 (4,586,630); flaxseed, 10,345,707 (4,246,565).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Pierre, S. D.—Stocks of wheat in South Dakota mills and elevators on Jan. 1, 1943, were estimated at 11,000,000 bus, by the state-federal crop reporting service in its regular quarterly report. A year ago stocks on hand were 11,650,000 bus. These estimates include wheat owned by C.C.C. which is stored in interior mills, elevators, warehouses, and attached bins, but does not include 48,000,000 bus. of wheat reported as owned by C.C.C. on Dec. 31, 1942, and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins. Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, together with stocks held on the farms on Jan. 1, 1943, totaled 729,883,000 bus., the largest combined stocks held on this date in nine years of record. This total may be compared with total stock of 594,717,000 bus. a year ago.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 6.—Corn receipts have picked up and we have handled some corn and a good many soybeans. Think there will be quite a movement the last of this month, farmers will sell. They have made a little money holding, but not much. There hasn't been a soybean cut since November, several farmers wanted to cut week before last when it was clear for a few days, but the beans were in no condition to handle, you could pinch any of them in two they contained so much moisture, but weren't as badly damaged as you might think.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,080,427	1,480,377	1,125,994	1,334,572
Chicago	2,379,000	769,000	3,871,000	1,365,000
Ft. William	8,481,194	13,334,785	1,769,853	1,788,975
Ft. Worth	1,058,400	879,000	830,200	810,600
Hutchinson	3,063,150	1,551,150	.....	.....
Indianapolis	650,000	195,000	490,000	198,000
Kan. City	8,456,400	4,041,600	7,325,300	2,721,535
Milwaukee	3,140	31,400	1,400	21,000
Minneapolis	12,607,500	8,137,500	6,595,500	2,770,500
New Orleans	16,800	.....	68,399	5,300
Omaha	1,608,797	1,029,225	1,664,108	350,541
Peoria	714,800	184,016	940,300	236,760
St. Joseph	950,400	515,200	563,200	312,000
St. Louis	3,279,000	1,066,500	3,094,500	1,056,000
Seattle	221,666	115,666	.....	.....
Spokane	2,593,500	3,268,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,570,016	1,256,239	1,614,213	300,047
Wichita	2,108,000	1,212,800	2,128,400	1,032,000

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through January 30 had completed 531,848 loans on 403,574,539 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$456,305,871.74. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bus., which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 181,596,850 bus. stored on farms and 221,977,689 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 511,432 loans had been completed on 353,862,997 bus., of which 116,835,094 bus. were stored on farms and 237,027,903 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

States Orig.	Receipts (bushels)	Shipments (bushels)	Warehouse- Stored	Warehouse- Advanced
Ala. ....	.....	1,247	\$ 1,619,36	1,239,33
Ark. ....	.....	1,075	.....	1,239,33
Calif.	1,541,032	1,547,360	3,578,962,17	3,578,962,17
Colo.	5,994,320	4,925,718	12,023,803,18	12,023,803,18
Del.	40,187	391,841	583,076,16	583,076,16
Idaho	2,123,787	5,837,126	8,003,104,16	8,003,104,16
Ill.	176,127	3,661,326	4,766,922,60	4,766,922,60
Ind.	127,284	2,385,110	3,158,469,29	3,158,469,29
Iowa	443,417	1,427,802	2,228,939,77	2,228,939,77
Kans.	40,424,231	47,493,843	101,883,698,38	101,883,698,38
Ky.	3,957	793,032	1,010,189,94	1,010,189,94
Md.	70,460	1,296,954	2,823,852,20	2,823,852,20
Mich.	184,097	416,602	723,965,02	723,965,02
Minn.	3,885,440	3,571,227	8,827,647,21	8,827,647,21
Mo.	144,551	3,052,917	3,822,942,52	3,822,942,52
Mont.	21,401,996	11,362,726	34,305,543,91	34,305,543,91
Nebr.	28,113,830	11,109,129	41,172,897,37	41,172,897,37
N. J.	999	64,387	91,397,13	91,397,13
N. Mex.	1,316,348	755,526	2,332,828,16	2,332,828,16
N. Y.	105,772	338,504	601,412,75	601,412,75
N. Dak.	34,725,976	28,506,277	72,490,523,27	72,490,523,27
Ohio	463,466	3,387,957	4,984,752,59	4,984,752,59
Okla.	7,378,978	26,889,255	39,631,064,37	39,631,064,37
Ore.	3,447,328	9,973,618	14,608,770,43	14,608,770,43
Penna.	33,871	828,616	1,156,111,55	1,156,111,55
S. Car. ....	.....	1,048	1,435,64	1,435,64
S. Dak.	12,224,739	4,369,585	18,671,118,90	18,671,118,90
Tenn.	6,218	632,006	819,320,47	819,320,47
Texas	11,431,197	20,127,982	36,052,557,30	36,052,557,30
Utah	683,681	258,366	917,684,00	917,684,00
Va.	46,193	334,101	510,415,20	510,415,20
Wash.	6,300,838	25,816,681	33,365,747,94	33,365,747,94
W. Va.	3,241	13,160	22,433,38	22,433,38
Wis.	1,365	.....	1,640,92	1,640,92
Wyo.	1,721,352	330,115	2,211,561,59	2,211,561,59
Total*	181,596,850	221,977,689	\$456,305,871.74	\$456,305,871.74
Total Liquidations	3,373,502	6,102,890	\$10,754,311.77	\$10,754,311.77

*It is estimated that because of delay in reporting and processing loans, the loans actually completed by farmers and bushels under loan exceed the number indicated in this report.

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	324,444	223,340	.....	.....
Chicago	10,216,000	8,950,000	7,027,000	5,261,000
Ft. William	10,077	137,111	3,124	157,208
Ft. Worth	385,500	144,000	28,500	78,000
Indianapolis	2,892,000	2,674,000	1,386,000	1,743,000
Kan. City	4,493,100	3,656,900	2,692,500	1,717,500
Milwaukee	1,124,950	528,550	947,700	444,600
Minneapolis	1,249,500	2,860,500	1,428,500	1,834,500
New Orleans	114,464	38,086	124,500	119,500
Omaha	4,109,408	2,571,600	4,680,200	1,853,160
Peoria	4,150,500	3,874,073	1,416,200	2,014,573
St. Joseph	1,485,000	556,500	907,500	240,000
St. Louis	3,256,500	1,954,500	2,065,500	544,500
Seattle	964	4,785	.....	.....
Spokane	48,000	98,000	.....	.....
Superior	711,507	514,454	13,800	10,250
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,000	71,482	.....	.....
Chicago	31,000	197,000	81,000	241,000
Ft. William	644,135	111,079	54,445	115,846
Ft. Worth	6,000	1,500	.....	1,500
Hutchinson	.....	3,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	57,000	.....	36,000
Kansas City	63,000	94,500	24,000	28,500
Milwaukee	4,530	114,010	3,765	99,145
Minneapolis	693,000	1,540,500	343,500	757,500
New Orleans	9,943	.....	1,600	.....
Omaha	88,200	123,570	78,600	68,800
Peoria	19,200	74,400	1,200	4,800
St. Joseph	15,000	1,500	4,500	.....
St. Louis	13,500	60,000	15,000	69,000
Seattle	.....	464	.....	.....
Superior	146,095	248,862	31,880	36,329

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	18,745	27,763	.....	.....
Chicago	1,330,000	1,281,000	518,000	481,000
Ft. William	1,844,373	442,928	616,272	966,098
Ft. Worth	59,200	22,400	.....	52,800
Hutchinson	.....	22,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	188,300	382,400	118,400	345,600
Milwaukee	2,450,380	2,192,960	872,675	1,060,275
Minneapolis	4,100,400	5,207,100	3,248,700	3,250,400
Omaha	331,200	445,873	478,400	432,000
Peoria	328,400	275,300	107,800	121,900
St. Joseph	71,750	22,750	15,750	28,000
St. Louis	241,600	225,500	30,400	43,200
Seattle	1,250	1,166	.....	.....
Spokane	110,400	259,200	.....	.....
Superior	181,965	182,678	432,628	237,221

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Grain Price Ceilings Studied by Illinois Farmers Elevators

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois held its 40th annual convention in the ball room of the Pere Marquette hotel, Peoria, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.

Pressing problems discussed included railroad rates, price ceilings on grain, and distribution of soybean meal.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, presided at the opening session.

REV. WILLIAM ATKINSON YOUNG, First Presbyterian Church, Peoria, asked divine guidance.

HOMER M. BARLOW, president of the Peoria Board of Trade, warmly welcomed the delegates to their convention city. He extolled the merits of Peoria, as a city and as a corn market, and added:

Mr. Barlow's Remarks

"You have many problems to contend with this year never heard of several years ago. You have parity prices, wheat subsidies, soy-bean subsidies, and corn ceilings. You have one branch of the government working to expand production, while another branch is paying out our tax money to curtail production. Operation of the grain exchanges, long recognized as providing a highly essential service to agriculture, has become increasingly difficult.

"We wish for you a successful meeting, and hope you can find the answers to some of your problems."

VICE PRESIDENT J. W. AINSWORTH, Mason City, making the response, said for Illinois convention purposes, "all roads lead to Peoria," and he hoped that this may continue to be true for many years to come.

SECY LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, gave his annual review of the assn's activities, and the state of farmers elevators in Illinois.

Sec'y Farlow's Annual Report

It is indeed a pleasure to have the honor of presenting the fortieth annual report of this sturdy organization which has the distinction of having pioneered in the field of farmers cooperative marketing effort.

Starting with a foundation of thirty farmers elevator companies when the Association was formed in 1903, with about 2,500 farmer stockholders and \$300,000 invested in elevator facilities, the farmers elevator movement in Illinois spread rapidly into every surplus grain producing section of the state.

The 1943 directory contains the names of 390 local farmers elevator companies with elevators at 474 stations. These companies have a membership of about 45,000 farmer stockholders and serve about 90,000 farmer patrons. They have approximately \$10,000,000 invested in elevator

facilities and handle about 150,000,000 bus. of grain and \$15,000,000 worth of farm supplies annually. More than eighty per cent of these companies are amply financed and operate without borrowed money, except in periods of peak movement of grain. It is estimated that their aggregate net profits for last year, before the payment of patronage dividends, was more than \$3,000,000. After distributing more than a million dollars in patronage dividends and on stock and after paying more than half a million dollars in income taxes, a substantial amount has been added to surplus reserves to fortify these companies for any readjustments that may be necessary at the end of the present emergency.

MEMBERSHIP—The Association has added two new members the past year. Its financial position has been improved and every effort has been made to increase the services.

SALES TAX CASE CONCLUDED—One of the first items handled by the Association last year was the settlement of the case involving sales tax on feed. On May 1 we had the pleasure of returning more than \$21,000 to ninety-five companies that participated in the protest suit. This case affords a splendid example of the advantages of cooperative effort in matters in which a large number of companies have a common interest.

LOCAL RATES ON CORN TO CHICAGO.—Since 1939 a large number of our member companies in northern Illinois have enjoyed reduced local rates on corn to Chicago, which rates have been of great help in enabling them to meet truck and barge competition. The rates were worked out thru negotiations of our Joint Transportation Committee with representatives of the carriers. These rates were never published as permanent rates, but were published with an expiration date. The expiration dates were extended from time to time by voluntary action of the carriers.

Prior to June 30 of last year the carriers notified us of their intention to permit the rates to expire on that date. Since we were not accorded a hearing by the carriers, our only recourse was to appeal to the Illinois Commerce Commission. Accordingly, this Ass'n and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n petitioned the Commission for a suspension of the expiration. On June 25 the Illinois Commerce Commission ordered the expiration suspended to Oct. 28. Again on Oct. 20 the Commission ordered a suspension to Apr. 28, 1943.

Under the Illinois statutes the Commission was without authority to order a further suspension without a hearing. Therefore, the case was set for hearing in the office of the Commission in Chicago on Feb. 9.

PROPOSED RAILROAD ABANDONMENTS. The Wabash Railroad offered to abandon the line between Sullivan and Bement and the Illinois Terminal Railroad proposed abandonment of its rails from Mackinaw to Bloomington to Decatur to Danville. In either case had the rails been abandoned many grain elevators would have been left without a rail outlet for grain. The Association offered its assistance in an organized effort to show that the operation of these elevators was essential to the war effort. In the case of the Wabash the Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission found that abandonment was not justified. The case of the Illinois Terminal abandonment has at least been delayed if not averted. The Illinois Commerce Commission gave valuable assistance

to patrons of the Illinois Terminal Railroad by conducting hearings and setting up an exhaustive record for the information of the O.D.T. and the W.P.B.

THE FEDERAL "UNEMPLOYMENT" COMPENSATION TAX.—The act provided that the tax shall be paid by all employers having eight or more employees. It further provided that an officer of a corporation is an employee. Many farmers elevators have but five or six regular employees, but they have a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer or a secretary and treasurer. In such cases under present regulations of the Revenue Department these companies are subject to tax which is now 3% of the payroll. It is our opinion the regulation is in error and that it was the intention of Congress, in the language used, to bar a corporation having eight actual employees from evading the tax by making some of the actual employees officers and claiming they were not employees. We do not believe Congress had the will nor the right to say an officer is an employee when he is not in fact an employee any more than it would have the will and the right to say black is white or that the sum of 2 and 3 is 7. Some of our members have suggested a test case, but since it would necessarily go to the U. S. Supreme Court, it would be a serious undertaking. However, our attorneys are studying the possibilities of such a case.

SOYBEAN MARKETING—During the past year a new problem was presented when the Commodity Credit Corporation took over direction of the marketing and processing of the entire soybean crop. This was a government created emergency resulting from failure of two government agencies properly to coordinate their policies. The Department of Agriculture established a floor under the price of soybeans and the O.P.A. established a ceiling on soybean oil and meal and strangely enough there was no work space between the floor and ceiling.

Subsidies were necessary to enable processors to operate within these fixed limitations. These were provided by means of a contract between the C.C.C. and the processors, which contract governed the entire marketing operations including the handling of the crop by country elevators.

No country elevator operators were consulted until after negotiations were near a conclusion. At a late conference representatives of associations of country elevators were invited in to hear the verdict. They were told that the country elevator would be allowed 3½c per bushel for the services mentioned above if no storage was earned, but only 3¼c if the beans were handled under a storage contract; all fees to revert to 3¾c after January 1, 1943.

Country elevator representatives were unanimous in the opinion that the allowance was not compensatory for the services required. The contract was then revised to allow 4¼c per bushel for the services mentioned above if no storage was earned, but only 3¾c if the beans were handled under a storage contract; all fees to revert to 3¾c after completed.

All of this seems to indicate that in the handling of a farm crop of large proportions, normal marketing machinery should be permitted to function without unnecessary limitation or restrictions. Price floors and ceilings should be so spaced that contingencies such as grade

1943 Officers and Directors Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n



Front row, left to right: Director E. T. Miller, Stanford; Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; Directors J. E. McCreery, Mason City, and Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo. Back row: Vice President J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City; Director Frank Barkley, Yorkville; President L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, and Directors J. P. Becker, Tremont, and H. J. Grieve, Edinburg.

differentials, discounts and freight rate differentials adjust themselves quickly and on an equitable basis. The settlement of these ever-flexible factors by administrative order is too slow and too cumbersome to be practical when the harvesting and marketing of a vital crop is at stake.

ELEVATOR CALLS RESTRICTED — On account of tire rationing and gasoline rationing it has been necessary to limit our field work to the most essential visits.

OUR INSURANCE CONTRACTS have been continued with 100 fidelity bonds, aggregating \$535,500.00 and 153 workmen's compensation accounts with aggregate payrolls totaling \$726,-750.00.

We can render the greatest patriotic service by seeing that the crops produced by our constituent farmers in such abundance are harvested, stored and placed in the channels of trade in the best prepared condition and in the most orderly process. To that end let us dedicate our service to agriculture.

SECY FARLOW read the report of Treasurer Charles Fairfield, of Fisher, showing the finances of the ass'n to be in good condition, with over \$500 more income than expense.

Audits

HARRY HEISER, Bloomington, ass'n auditor, declared a review of farmer elevator audits shows sharp gains over the preceding year, and a patriotic spirit exemplified in extensive purchases of War Bonds. His report will appear in a later number. Read it for details of improvements in elevators, and expansions in elevator services, and for current tax information applying to farmers' elevators.

Insurance

T. E. SULLIVAN, Omaha, talked about insurance contracts available thru farmers elevator ass'ns. He described such coverage as workmen's compensation, and occupational diseases, which are company liabilities under Illinois law.

Mr. Sullivan urged elevator managers to teach safety to new employees and to erect guards around exposed moving machinery.

Public liability insurance was urged as a precaution against accidents to visitors and customers. Property damage insurance also was urged. Manlifts are covered only in special policies.

Fidelity bonds and burglary insurance (of several types), were described.

ROBERT LANGTON, AND H. L. COONS conducted a War Production Board approved, voice synchronized, slide showing of Where is the Battlefront, which urged all to search forgotten corners for more scrap iron.

Com'ites Appointed

PRESIDENT RILEY appointed the following com'ites:

CREDENTIALS: Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo, and J. E. McCreery, Mason City.

RESOLUTIONS: T. H. McConnell, Woodhull; Milton Sonntag, Plainfield; Harry Brubaker, Sheldon; C. S. Reeser, Benson; Ted Renders, Ashland; Wm. Quierfeld, Clinton; and Howard McWard, Palmer.

NOMINATIONS: (elected by districts) A. J. Torri, Seatonville; Ezra Marti, Spencer; Roy L. Dossett, Stanford; A. E. Bentley, Fairview; Lloyd Swaar, Mason City; Elmer Lamb, Bement; Thomas Woolston, Owaneco.

Banquet

The ass'n's 40th annual banquet was held in the ballroom of the Pere Marquette hotel Tuesday evening. President Riley served as toastmaster.

Entertainment consisted of group singing led by Lyle Straight, of Bloomington, and harmony by the Barber Shop Singers, of Peoria.

Guest speaker was Axel Christensen, Chicago, who regaled his listeners with humor, and thrilled them with his piano playing.

Wednesday Morning Session

HAROLD STEELE, Fisher, president of the Managers Club, presided at the second business session.

PRESIDENT RILEY gave his annual address:

President Riley's Remarks

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n is a service organization. The originators of the Association believed that, united, they could accomplish more than they could working as separate units. The subsequent record speaks for itself.

Altho we are conscious of our power as an organization and are able to speak for a vast cross-section of the farmers and the farmer elevator companies in this state, the records will show that we have conducted the affairs of the organization with a high sense of moral values. The decisions of the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n have been made with but one motive, What is right in this case? Because this motive has directed our purpose, we can point with pride to a clean record without hypocrisy, alibi, or apology.

This Association renders helpful service when a local company finds itself short of cars, or with a growing headache caused by inequalities in methods of grading samples of grain. Last fall when the soy bean movement was at the peak, managers complaining to Mr. Farlow found cars forthcoming, except on the C. B. & Q. That problem was a result of too narrow trading space between the floor and ceiling, as fixed by the O.P.A. We tried to get that remedied, but the results were disappointing.

This Association has been able to present the interests of the farmers' elevators to regulatory bodies with good results. Witness the proposed increase on grain grading a few years ago; and the sales tax on feed fed to livestock last year. Through the efforts of the Ass'n and Attorney Nafziger, thousands of dollars were saved for cooperating members.

Finally, this Association makes possible a meeting like this, where you can hear questions pertinent to the trade discussed by experts, where you can meet men who are handling a business like your own. You can get their point of view, know something of their technique, of their success. A meeting like this offers to you a splendid opportunity to know your own field better by this fellowship with men in your own field.

Soybean Meal and the Soybean Program

J. C. McCORMICK, Washington, D. C., chief of the corn and soybean section of Commodity Credit Corp., discussed soybean meal distribution and the soybean marketing program, giving detailed price schedules expected to apply to the 1943 crop of soybeans. His address appears elsewhere in this number. To it he added:

Midwest beans are being shipped south to get the crop processed and make meal and oil available for animal and human use.

Foreign demand for our soybean meal and oil has picked up. Our Allies need food. How much can we spare?

Questions popped from the delegates. Freight differences disrupting movements was one. Mr. McCormick said one group recommends that CCC purchase all beans next year, and disregard freight rates. Others oppose this and want freight rate differences shown in local price adjustments.

Frosted soybeans, he said, were a new ex-

perience to grain inspectors. It took time for them to adjust their differences and grade beans alike.

C.C.C. is losing plenty of money on soybean meal shipped back from the south. Out of the \$5.50 elevators are permitted in margins, C.C.C. retains \$3.50 to help defray added costs in freight rates.

We hope we do not have a frost damaged crop this year, said the speaker. If we find it necessary to buy sample grade beans again, we hope to effect a discount scale in time for use before beans move.

Country elevator margins have been discussed but no decisions have been reached. Competition enters into grading sometimes and makes margins disappear. In one case seven elevators in a line made money, and two lost because beans were graded too high to meet competition.

C.C.C. has sufficient soybeans suitable for seed to take care of shortages. We also have a soybean seed program, so far unannounced. We expect to sell soybeans to a seed dealers destination at \$1.85 per bu. We sell soybeans, not seed beans. O.P.A. will allow ceilings for cleaning, bagging, testing, and selling. Varieties demand will be hard to handle. Areas suffering frost damage want early maturing varieties. Areas suffering no frost damage do not have early varieties.

Soybean Grading

HAZEN P. ENGLISH, Chicago, vice-chairman of the Board of Review, discussed soybean damage.

Mr. English pointed out that consistency of a bean enters into determining quality, just as does color, when picking for damage.

Mr. English reviewed acid values of soybean oil as a factor behind damage. Over 1% free fatty acid means the bean is damaged.

Difficulties of getting soybean inspectors to interpret damage alike were recited by Mr. English, who recognized differences between inspections at different receiving points.

Mr. English replied to questions, saying new samples for appeal grades are taken wherever and whenever possible.

Damage resulting from premature ripening of green beans by heat, closely approximates damage by frost.

A. L. ETZIUS of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, made a brief plea for greater production of foodstuffs and urged delegates to do all they can to help the Food for Victory program.

Freight Rates

C. H. STOUT, Gilman, chairman of the joint Illinois-Illinois Farmers ass'n traffic committee, announced that the railways will republish intra-state barge competitive rates on grain from



Sec'y Frank Barkley, Yorkville (left), and President Harold Steele, Fisher (middle) were re-elected by Manager's club. Vern L. Marks, Kempton (right), offered resolution for higher soybean margin.

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northern Illinois points to Chicago, to expire Oct. 31.

Mr. Stout asked dealers to keep a permanent record of I. P. and Lake bids daily so they can know how their grain has moved and the reason for it. This practice will build up evidence against the time when it will be needed to hold present temporary rates.

New Taxes

SEC'Y FARLOW briefly answered questions of delegates concerning the 5% Victory tax on wages, and the 3% tax on transportation. He pointed out that the 5% tax applies only to regular employees, not to contracted labor, and that the transportation tax does not apply to owned commodities or merchandise carried in a company's own trucks.

Managers' Club Luncheon

Seventy-five elevator managers attended the Managers' Club luncheon and business meeting in the La Salle room of the hotel, which is sponsored annually by the Peoria Board of Trade.

PRES. HAROLD STEELE of Fisher, presided.

F. L. BARLOW spoke briefly about the Peoria Board of Trade, and urged support of commission merchants.

McCormick Listens

J. C. McCORMICK, for Commodity Credit Corp., continued with answers to the questions of managers regarding the 1943 soybean program, and heard considerable complaint over additional work set up by allowing premiums for low moisture beans. He heard, too, some of the grading troubles, and discount troubles suffered by soybean handlers in handling the 1942 crop. He heard also unanimous adoption of a resolution proposed by Manager Vern L. Marks, of Kempton, and seconded by Manager Zink, which said:

Soybean Margin

WHEREAS the costs of operating a country elevator have risen sharply and will be increased further by the C.C.C.'s 1943 soybean program which proposes discounts and premiums for variations from 14% moisture, and makes necessary testing of every load of beans received:

RESOLVED, that we managers of Illinois farmers elevators feel present soybean margins are inadequate to cover these costs, and we ask C.C.C. to recognize these increased costs by raising the country elevator handling margin on soybeans to 6¢ per bu.

Officers Re-elected

ELECTION continued in office: Harold Steele, Fisher, as president, and Frank Barkley, Yorkville, as sec'y-treasurer of the Managers Club.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT RILEY presided at the third and closing session.

W. R. SCOTT, Kansas City, speaking for the National Grain Trade Council, reviewed price ceilings and price freeze orders affecting grain and urged lifting of parity prices. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

D. J. BUNNELL, Chicago, reviewed world conditions as related to midwest agriculture, predicting a revival of export trade. His address will appear in a later number.

Resolutions Adopted

HAROLD McWARD, reporting for his com'te, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Farm Commodity Prices

WE HEARTILY APPROVE the purposes and provisions of the Anti-Inflation Act, approved Oct. 2, 1942, one provision of which Act is that no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity which will reflect to the producers a price below the parity price for such commodity.

We are unable to reconcile the provisions of the Act with action approved by OPA, the Director of Economic Stabilization and the Secretary of Agriculture, fixing a ceiling price on corn at least 12% below parity. As one of the largest organized groups of farmers who produce corn for sale as such, we consider this a gross injustice that should be corrected.

We find little justification for the excuse that

benefit payments make up the difference, when thousands of Illinois corn producers who are citizens of the United States, whose sons are enlisted in the Armed Forces, have not seen fit to comply for benefit payments and who are definitely barred from receiving parity for their 1942 production.

A majority of the farmers who do comply receive benefit payments on only part of their 1942 production. We also point out that benefit payments in many instances only compensate for sacrifices made in crop rotation, and otherwise for the common good, and do not add to the value of crops as compared with the value of crops that would otherwise be produced.

For reasons stated above we believe the administrators of the Act have erred in their interpretation and that the error should be corrected before a permanent ceiling price on corn is established. In the meantime, we shall produce to our utmost capacity for the cause of liberty, confident in the faith that a square deal will be our lot when free men again direct the economic as well as the political destinies of the people.

Food for Victory

RESOLVED, that since the successful prosecution of the War is the greatest concern of every citizen and the greatest responsibility of every American institution, we shall endeavor to aid that cause at every opportunity, and shall do our utmost to see that the crops that are produced by our constituent farmers in such great abundance are harvested, stored and placed in the channels of trade in the best prepared condition and in the most orderly process.

Disapprove Government Subsidies

WE DISAPPROVE as unnecessary and unrelated to the War effort the hand-made emergency which seemed to make necessary the direction of the marketing and processing of the 1942 soybean crop by the Commodity Credit Corporation. We disapprove the use of government subsidies in any case as a means of influencing the spread between producer and consumer prices.

We recommend that, in connection with future soybean crops, floors and ceilings be so spaced that our established and efficient marketing machinery can function on a normal basis, and that our producers may not again be subject to excessive discounts on account of grades or delay in harvesting and marketing because of inflexible administrative orders.

Country Buyers of Soybeans Squeezed

COUNTRY ELEVATORS now hold considerable quantities of soybeans which are sold to processors or to CCC for deferred shipment. These beans were purchased from the farmers at the support price and on the basis of discounts fixed by CCC. The elevator managers applied the U. S. Grain Standards with respect to grades according to their understanding of those standards. Now they find that the inspectors in the market places are using a stricter standard than they applied in determining the percentages of damaged beans.

Under normal marketing operations discounts would be reduced as a result of this strict grading, but since the element of competition has been removed, discounts are inflexible. The result is that many country elevators stand to lose their meager allowance for services as a result of these conditions that are beyond their control. They are caught in a squeeze between CCC rules and Inspection Department interpretations and can only plead for mercy.

Freight Rate Adjustments

RESOLVED, that we appreciate the sympathetic consideration given by the Illinois Freight Ass'n and its constituent members to the matter of freight rate adjustments in northern Illinois to meet truck and barge competition and solicit their further cooperation in all freight rate subjects having to do with the continuation of the present efficient method of handling grain through country elevators, assembling plants and by rail to terminal markets throughout the country.

Officers Re-elected

ELECTION continued all old ass'n officers unanimously. These are: L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, president; J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City, vice president; Charles Fairfield, Fisher, treasurer, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y.

DIRECTORS re-elected are V. C. Mitchell, Peru; E. T. Miller, Stanford; and Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo.

Hold-over directors are Frank Barkley, Yorkville; J. P. Becker, Tremont; J. E. McCreery, Mason City, and H. J. Grieve, Edinburg.

Illinois Convention Notes

EXHIBITS were displayed by Seedburo Equipment Co., Pronto Products Co., and Kelley Seed Co.

SOUVENIRS included the inevitable pencils of Cleveland Grain Co., hardwood testing bucket strokers and book matches from Seed-

buro Equipment Co., and windshield scrapers from Paul Hagerty Co.

H. P. ENGLISH, of the Board of Review, set up a table in the convention hall ante room at which he demonstrated how to judge damage in soybeans.

MANY of the delegates wore pins with 1, 2 or 3 stars indicating sons in their country's service.

ENTERTAINMENT varied little from other years. There was the customary number of rooms full of merriment available, tho the merriment itself was subdued.

REGISTRATION was conducted by the Peoria Convention Buro, and the ass'n, with J. D. Stevens and J. E. McCann of the Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Co. pinning attractive identification badges, furnished by their company, to coat lapels of delegates. Registration totaled 325. Identification badges are hard to buy these days so a reclamation bureau was set up and brought turn-ins of 85% of the badges issued.

FORTY-FIVE ladies attended a luncheon and card party given by the ass'n Wednesday afternoon.

The Registration

The registration list recorded more than 325 in attendance. There was the usual number of sales (or service) representatives from allied interests, a small drop in the number of directors and stockholders of farmers elevators, a marked upturn in the number of managers, indicating an urgent effort to understand the government rules and regulations with which managers are flooded.

Also present were a number of assistant managers of farmers elevators, indicating fore-thought by directors in preparing these men for future use in this period of high turn-over in all forms of labor. The list, by markets and classifications, included:

ST. LOUIS: Frank Sommers.

INDIANAPOLIS: Ed K. Shepperd.

DECATUR: H. J. Kapp, Chet Knierim, E. B. Evans, H. W. Glessner.

BLOOMINGTON: J. L. Meara (Lamson Bros. & Co.), A. H. Ellis, Herbert J. Moore.

INTERIOR ILLINOIS BUYERS: M. J. Stotler, Streator; Edward P. Palmen, Springfield; James N. Bailey, Champaign; Sam J. Haught (Lamson Bros. & Co.), La Salle; Robert Leetch, Forrest; W. G. Nelson, Macomb.

CHICAGO: George E. Booth, Edward Nieft, Wm. Tucker, Richard A. Bodmer, Lamson Bros. & Co.; John H. Matthes, Continental Grain Co.; E. J. Feehery, Allan Moore, Gus Klein, Ben Bywater, J. H. Summers, Squire Cavitt, Wm. H. Ogden, Steve Hercek, L. R. Carpenter, Frank Haines.

CHEMICALS: B. W. Boxmeyer.

INSURANCE: J. D. Stevens, and Jack McCann, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; J. E. Birong, V. L. Parmentier, and A. R. Schroeder, Millers National Insurance Co.

MACHINERY: E. D. Bargery, W. H. McClintick, W. E. Vaughn, J. M. Deck.

CONTRACTORS: George Saathoff, Harry Quirk.

GRAIN TESTING EQUIPMENT: P. W. Burrows, L. W. Faulkner, M. J. Mains, J. C. Kintz, Seedburo Equipment Co.

ASS'N VISITORS: W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, and N. R. Peine, president, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

SEEDS: Fred H. Weeks, Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.; H. C. Myers, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.; W. G. Kelly, T. H. Beeson, C. H. Clark, G. H. Valentine, H. S. Gill, J. H. Peterson.

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS: Harold A. Abbott, Funk Bros. Soybean Mill; F. E. Benson, D. J. Bunnell, Marcy Gettle, Tom Allwine, Ralph Kail.

FEEDS: I. E. Harrod, E. C. Graff, P. D. Vizard, Allied Mills, Inc.; J. R. Overley, C. A. Rodibaugh, H. O. Fillmore, John H. Boll, Jack L. Sizelove, R. L. Putnam, L. W. Keller, C. F. Marsh, D. L. Baughman, T. R. Kent, Clyde W. Sampson.

MANAGERS of farmers elevators, and independent grain dealers: J. P. Watkins, Allen (San Jose p.o.); E. E. Hedrick, Augusta; G. Wagner, Antioch; Nick Warner, Armington; H. L. Fisher, Andrew (Manhattan p.o.); L. Roy Danner, Astoria; T. J. Reinder, Ashland;

R. K. Kohlman, Bryce (Milford p.o.); Charles T. Rees, Bradford; R. E. Wright, Baker (Leland p.o.); Louis Paulus, Burtonview (Lincoln p.o.); C. S. Reeser, Benson; H. E. Morgan, Buckley;

Ed Glennon, Bement; Paul Pratt, Bushnell; A. H. Goers, Cissna Park; C. Y. Miller, Colfax; H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo; A. E. Nagle, Canton; H. G. Sturm, Cropsey; E. J. Steele, Cisco; R. J. Hack, Cullom; A. R. McClintock, Dallas City; A. Olson, Dailey (Penfield p.o.);

Wm. A. Kommick, Emden; Glenn R. Hall, Easton; C. F. Iverson, Elburn; L. L. Lerrick, Elwin; Ira Lehmann, Forrest; H. B. Steele, Fisher; A. E. Bentley, Fairview; G. Sutor and D. D. DeForest, Galesburg; H. Blessman, Gridley; J. Guy Park, Henkel (Mendota p.o.); L. Fielding, Hartsburg; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava; L. A. Williams, Jamaica; Vern L. Marks, Keaton; Roy C. Bates, Kerrick (Normal p.o.); J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; C. Gingerich, Loda; H. McClintock, LaSalle; A. E. Foster and O. Peni, Ladd;

Geo. H. Walters, Maquon; H. A. Gunther, J. J. Kaufman, O. and B. S. Hauer, Morton; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; R. Talbott, Manito; H. Weyhrich, Meyer Station (Pekin p.o.); C. E. Roseman, Mackinaw; T. G. Robe-

son, Macomb; Roy H. Jones, Monticello; W. Moultrie, Sullivan (p.o.); A. Dirst, Minooka; Ezra Marti, New Lenox; J. McMahon, Jr., Ocoya (Pontiac p.o.); T. Woolston, Owanceo;

Carl Porter, Pekin; C. E. Miller, Piper City; Wm. R. Walbaum, Pleasant Plains; H. McWard, Palmer; M. T. Sonntag, Plainfield; Geo. J. Wasem, Patoka; Lee Nelson, Penfield; T. R. Trigger, Roberts; J. Roseman, Randolph; J. D. Harms, Richland; M. L. Ewing, Rooks Creek (Pontiac p.o.);

J. M. Murray, Staley (Champaign p.o.); J. G. Andrews, Spires (Minonk p.o.); A. J. Torri, Savertonville; G. Marshall, Stronghurst; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; W. E. Munson, Savoy; T. E. Worsham, Sheldon; I. W. Lerrick, Stonington; W. C. Murphy, Stanford; F. P. Brown, Table Grove; H. Taake, Troy; H. Smith, Walnut; J. A. Little, Weideman; W. B. Stitt, Williamsville; Geo. Bloomberg, Woodhull; J. C. Heins, Weston (Chenoa p.o.); G. Fisher, Voorhees (Bement p.o.); F. E. Barkley, Yorkville.

90 cents in central Illinois and 85 cents in western Iowa, although parity on the farm is 99.5 cents. Here again the excuse was that parity payments were deducted from parity, although nothing in the law authorizes such a deduction.

The average price on the farm on Jan. 15th was 88 cents as against parity \$1.018. This condition is, necessarily viewed differently by different farmers, some are sellers, others are buyers. However, the law plainly provides that ceiling prices should not be established on corn which would reflect less than parity to the producer.

The argument advanced by the Secretary of Agriculture in support of the corn ceilings is that the price was getting so high as to endanger the Government effort to stimulate the production of live stock and poultry. Whether the feeder could stand another possible increase of 14 cents a bushel on corn, or whether it is in any degree really inflationary, I do not attempt to suggest. I can only point to the law.

THE SENTIMENT in Congress appears to be decidedly in favor of even higher parity figures and certainly no ceiling at less than present parity.

The Anti-inflation Act provided that for the purpose of setting ceilings parity should be increased by an amount necessary to represent the increase in the cost of hired farm labor, which virtually means an increase of 3.6 per cent, or in the case of corn \$1.055 instead of \$1.018. This, of course, was ignored in setting the ceilings on corn and flour.

At the last session of Congress a bill passed the House without a dissenting vote providing for the increase of parity prices to take into account the increased cost of all farm labor, hired and family, which would increase parity by 12 per cent. This bill seems to have an excellent chance of passage by this Congress.

Evidently more will be heard from parity and from ceilings. I imagine we shall be glad to have these matters straightened out and properly settled. Despite all efforts to restrain prices they show a steady increase. Farm prices must be allowed to follow.

Grain Price Ceilings

By W. R. Scott, Sec'y Board of Trade, Kansas City.

I am honored to receive an invitation to speak to you on a subject which is such an active matter of concern to the trade. For years the Government and the grain trade have struggled with floors, but now ceilings give us trouble.

The trade is not out of sympathy with the purpose of our Government in imposing maximum prices, or ceilings, upon commodities. The necessity of preventing runaway inflation is obvious to all. But on the other hand, the trade recognizes fairness is the claim of the farmer, that for many years he had to struggle with subnormal prices and is now entitled to receive under present day conditions prices which are more in line with present nonagricultural prices.

A STANDARD has been set by which the farmer can measure the prices obtained for his products against the prices of other commodities. This is so-called parity, and the policy of the Federal Government as expressed in the laws is to promote measures which will secure to the farmer parity prices for his products. The definition of the term parity price is that price for the commodity which will give to the commodity a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period; that is, 1909-1914.

Since the policy was adopted no grain has reached parity, and it is no wonder that farmers protest any limitation of prices which would prevent their receiving parity. The last reported parity price of wheat was \$1.397 per bushel and of corn \$1.018 per bushel. The average farm price of wheat, according to the latest report was \$1.175 per bushel and of corn 88 cents. Prices are higher today but still well below parity.

THE GOVERNMENT has recognized the fairness of allowing farm prices to go as high as parity before any limitation is imposed. In the Price Control Act it was provided that no ceiling price should be established on agricultural commodities which would reflect prices to growers less than 110 per cent of parity. This level was supported by the Secretary of Agriculture, who explained that if ceilings were placed at even parity, prices would fluctuate between parity and some lower figure, so 110 per cent was selected as resulting in parity as a practical matter.

Then came the famous Labor Day speech of the President, so much resented by farmers. At his behest, the law was changed to allow parity instead of 110 per cent of parity in establishing ceilings on farm commodities and products processed from such commodities.

The very next day after the law was signed O.P.A. issued an order freezing the prices of flour at the highest level prevailing between Sept. 28 and Oct. 2. The farm price of wheat was then \$1.026 and parity was \$1.344. The excuse for that action was that O.P.A. de-

ducted the soil conservation and parity payments.

An immediate hue and cry went up from Congress. It was declared that it was not its intention to make these deductions, and, indeed, there is not a word in the law authorizing them. An investigation was held by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and legislation was considered to forbid any deductions.

AFTER CONGRESS adjourned O.P.A. issued its permanent order substantially increasing the flour ceilings and announcing that it was now allowing for the deduction of parity payments, but not soil conservation, and furthermore that Commodity Credit Corporation would support the price of mill feed in order to ease the strain on the miller. However figured, it appears that the present flour ceilings based on the support price of mill feed came fairly close to reflecting parity on wheat. That the strain is considerably eased is shown by the fact that the present price on hard wheat in the Kansas City market is about \$1.37 while parity at that market is \$1.527. Soft wheat, because of its great scarcity, presents a different picture.

Notwithstanding the fact that hard wheat has been available at prices well under the basis of flour ceilings, much agitation has occurred of late for the establishment of ceiling prices on wheat. It is reported that O.P.A. has been quite insistent upon such action but, that so far the Secretary of Agriculture has not consented.

A FREEZE OF WHEAT prices at present levels would, of course, be directly contrary to the law, being more than 20 cents a bushel under parity. If ceilings were placed on wheat at a fixed relation to the flour ceilings the level of prices received by farmers would depend upon the amount of conversion allowed the mills.

The grain trade generally feels that no ceilings should be placed on wheat for the reason that Commodity Credit Corporation has authority to sell its immense stock at parity prices and has already offered to sell on that basis. This is all the ceiling necessary and fits the law.

It is interesting to note that if the price of bread were allowed to rise only one cent per loaf there would be no necessity for ceilings on either flour or wheat for that price would return parity prices on wheat to the farmer.

CORN PRICES FROZEN—On Jan. 11th the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator suddenly decided that the price of corn was as high as it should be allowed to go. They worked a force all that night on an order, and the next day O.P.A. called the markets at five minutes before the opening and notified us that corn prices were frozen on the basis of the highest prices of the day before.

This meant one dollar corn in Chicago and



W. R. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

Iowa Farmers Elevators Ask for Horse Sense in Legislation

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, meeting at the Hotel Warden, in Fort Dodge, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27, for its 39th annual convention, adopted resolutions proposing:

All out production in 1943 on a well planned basis is . . . the patriotic duty of the agricultural industry. . . . To the end that production efforts may be redoubled in 1943, be it Resolved that the Food Production Administration be urged to do its utmost to assure agriculture of labor and equipment and materials essential to achieve the needed production goals . . . also that price incentives be used to the extent they are effective in increasing production of the most essential products.

Whereas much truck mileage is being used in wasteful duplication of truck travel in urban as well as rural areas . . . Resolved that the appropriate governmental agencies charged with the responsibility of conserving automotive transportation take steps . . . to the end that truck travel not consistent with the gravity of the war emergency.

We urge that . . . such machinery especially that will displace large amounts of hand labor and will materially increase the raw materials necessary for the prosecution of the war . . . be given as high a priority and allocation as any wartime activity.

Success of our hog, poultry and dairy production programs are absolutely dependent upon the availability of protein feeds. The situation is critical. We plead with all connected with the problem that . . . they submerge all private prejudice and personal gain for solution of a problem so vital to the entire war effort.

Present selective service regulations will help the situation as regards remaining manpower, but closely resembles locking the door after the horse is stolen. . . . We believe that the judicious use of horse sense in application of various rationing and governmental programs can save countless hours of manpower and miles of transportation.

Other resolutions asked a return to standard time, maintenance of cooperative financial aid by the Farm Credit Administration, and cooperative representation at the peace table.

ELECTION of officers continued Oscar Heeline of Marcus as president. Milford Beeghly of Pierson was named vice president, and Don Edison of Fort Dodge was continued as sec'y.

Speakers

SPEAKERS the first day included H. O. Parsons, of the War Production Board; A. J. Loveland, state A.A.A. chairman, and Denry DeBoer, regional administrator of the Food Distribution Administration.

PARSONS talked about priorities for agriculture, and asserted that agriculture will get its share of machinery and manpower.

LOVELAND declared that "the demand for food is terrific and is growing daily." Changes in the farm program have been instituted to achieve maximum production of essential crops and livestock. Penalties have been lifted from production of corn. Credit facilities have been set up in county war board offices to give farmers quick money for expansion of production. Price supports and loan programs have been set up to take the gamble out of the price picture for farmers.

DEBOER predicted the war will last "another three to five years." He believed the war will produce shortages of vital materials and manpower, and that the demand for food takes all limits off production. "Every marketing function and activity," he said, "must be subjected to simplification, so that men and materials can be released for other war needs. There should be two fundamental objectives in these adjustments—to win the war and to produce, process and distribute all we need to meet our requirements with the least possible effort."

DR. ARTHUR O. BUNCE, of Iowa State College, speaking the second day, declared the United States wants a permanent peace, based on complete victory. To establish a new world order, Dr. Bruce set up three basic require-

ments. "We cannot get along without an expansion of world trade, collective security and some means of arbitrating disputes so that injustices and inequalities may be adjusted in a manner acceptable to the masses of the people."

JOHN K. WESTBERG, Washington, D. C., chief of the feed division of O.P.A., in a session following the banquet, declared, "Price control, much as you dislike it, is imperative to prevent the worst economic licking you can possibly imagine. It is worth whatever it costs you in inconvenience if it staves off inflation. Price control is a wartime measure and a vital part of the war effort. But as soon as the war is over we must see that it is stopped forever. It must not be permitted to become a part of our economic system."

In spite of limitations to company representation placed in advance of the convention, more than 400 delegates were in attendance.

Order Repairs and Replacements Now

The War Production Board has set the dead line for ordering repair and replacement parts needed before June 30 as Feb. 13.

Orders for parts needed the last half of the year must be placed by Mar. 1.

This time limit applies to critical materials listed under the controlled materials plan.

A purchase order need not be placed, but suppliers should be given a preliminary estimate of replacement parts needed for the remainder of the year.

Critical materials include all repair parts for such equipment as pumps, motors, conveyors, feed mixers, conveying equipment, flour and grain grinding and sifting machinery, ball and roller bearings, heat exchangers, fans and any other repair and maintenance parts.

Chas. E. Wilson, vice chairman of the W.P.B. on Jan. 20 made an unpublicized request to all government procurement agencies to instruct their contractors to place orders by Feb. 6 for the 30 odd components needed in the first half of this year. The request also asked contractors to place orders for the same items by Mar. 1 for the second six months of the year.

The request brought a flood of protests to W.P.B. from war plant officials, who said they could not estimate their requirements on such short notice. By the time the instructions cleared thru the government agencies and were received by the contractors, only a week or 10 days was left to place the orders.

Contractors, moreover, had to get estimates from their subcontractors, who in turn had to go to their subcontractors.

Many manufacturers have been unable to estimate their demands for the components accurately, in response to Wilson's request, because materials allotments for the second quarter have not been announced.

The materials allotments for the second quarter under the new controlled materials plan were determined last week by the W.P.B. requirements committee, and are being transmitted to manufacturers. They are expected to be distributed by Feb. 9, three days after the plants are supposed to have placed their orders.

Ottawa, Ont.—Marketings of wheat in western Canada during the crop year 1943-44, starting next Aug. 1, will be restricted to 14 bushels an authorized acre, Trade Minister MacKinnon announced in the house of commons Jan. 29. The 1943-44 wheat board payment for wheat sold under the 14-bushel quota will be the same as in 1942-43—90 cents a bushel basis No. 1 northern at Fort William.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triuplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-S contains 60 sets Form A, 10

Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10

Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Bentonville, Ark.—Eugene Peel Knott, 59, manager of the Eagle Milling Co., established many years ago by his father, the late J. C. Knott, died Jan. 21.—P.J.P.

CALIFORNIA

Pomona, Cal.—Fire destroyed the Pomona feed building Jan. 30 and irreplaceable feed milling machinery valued at more than \$12,000 was lost.

Hollister, Cal.—Following recent sale of the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co. holdings at Tres Pinos to the Schuiler-Wilkinson Grain Co. of Stockton, all assets of the local company were liquidated.

Petaluma, Cal.—After 38 years in business here, H. C. Scruton retired from business on Jan. 15, having disposed of the Coulson Poultry & Stock Feed Co. Soren Grain & Feed Co. of the north Redwood Highway, has purchased the machinery and plant and took possession, transferring their business to the Coulson Co. plant.

Sebastopol, Cal.—The Sebastopol Feed Co. building, a quantity of feed and equipment, were destroyed by fire recently. Raleigh Edwards, proprietor, estimated the loss at approximately \$50,000 for feeds and equipment. The building, owned by the P. & S. R. R. R., was estimated at \$10,000. The firm has set up temporary quarters in the Pacific Fruit Exchange building.

Fresno, Cal.—The Board of Directors and Division Com'ites of California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n met Jan. 30 at the Fresno Hotel when a number of urgent problems confronting the trade were given consideration. Plans for the association's annual meeting also were discussed. J. B. Outsen, president of the association, was in charge of the meeting. I. J. Strommes is sec'y-treas.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—A party of officers and directors of Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., recently visited the lakehead on an inspection tour of the company's facilities. Included in the group were J. D. Reid, general manager, and W. Riddle, treas. of Regina; F. N. McLaren, Winnipeg, manager, and N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. and T. W. Elliott, Flaxcombe, Sask., directors.

Fort William, Ont.—William Dan Loney, 64, superintendent of Ogilvie Flour Mills here, died unexpectedly Feb. 4. He had been in ill health since December and had been confined to a hospital for six weeks. Returning to his home, however, he had resumed his work at the office. He was en route to his home when his automobile stalled. He was attempting to get it started when seized with a heart attack. He died soon after in the hospital.

COLORADO

Johnstown, Colo.—Walter Mallonee, 77, who was manager of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. here for a number of years, died at a Loveland hospital recently.

New Raymer, Colo.—The elevator built by the Pawnee Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now owned by the Welsh Grain Co. of Sterling, Mr. Welsh having bought it Sept. 1, 1942. I am local manager.—John Hamlin.

Hyde, Colo.—L. I. Robinson, formerly employed at the Loma Farmers M. & M. Co. elevator, is now manager of the company's local elevator succeeding John Swan who resigned.

Lamar, Colo.—The Lamar Flour Mill is back in operation after a two weeks' shut-down while repairs were made following the breaking of the main line shaft on the second floor that wrecked hangers, pulleys and belts.

Denver, Colo.—House Bill 324—A bill relating to the establishment of a state grain inspection department and providing for the appointment of a state grain commissioner and delegating said commissioner as chief enforcing officer, was referred to State Affairs and Public Lands Committee Jan. 20, 1943.

Denver, Colo.—House Bill No. 55 has been introduced in the State Legislature. It provides that all elevators, flour, cereal and feed mills, malthouses or warehouses located in either of said cities receiving grain direct from (producers) owners in less than minimum carload lots shall also be required to conform to all laws relating to public local grain warehouses.

ILLINOIS

Farmer City, Ill.—Wayne Persons is employed at the Scholer & Gring elevator.

Galva, Ill.—The Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. declared a 5 per cent dividend at its recent annual meeting. E. W. Miller is manager.

Tinley Park, Ill.—Tom Davis of the Tinley Park Feed Store injured his back recently when he slipped and fell while loading a truckload of feed.

Cullom, Ill.—Elmer S. Shearer, 68, member of the firm of Shearer & Shearer, grain dealers here for many years, died Jan. 12 after a long illness.

Millstadt, Ill.—Harvey R. Baltz was re-elected sec'y-manager of the Millstadt Milling Co. at the recent annual meeting of the stockholders.

Manlius, Ill.—The north elevator of the Manlius Grain & Coal Co. was damaged by fire that started in the cupola. The blaze was confined to the cupola, damage estimated at about \$500.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

McLean, Ill.—Charles W. Welch, 78, manager of Funk's Grove Grain Co. elevator, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in Bloomington Jan. 18 of a heart ailment.

Champaign, Ill.—James H. Weaver of Oakford was crowned "corn king" at the annual farm and home week held recently at the University of Illinois.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—The Bunker Hill Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. approved a 7 per cent dividend at its recent annual meeting, and re-appointed F. Izzard as manager.

Peterstown (Mendota p.o.), Ill.—The Peterstown Elvtr. Co. recently paid a five per cent dividend to the stockholders. Howard Holler was re-elected manager.

Glen Ellyn, Ill.—The Hoyt-Toy Feed & Supply Co. has purchased the Callarman Coal & Feed Co. as of Dec. 23, and is operating the business as the Hoyt-Toy Feed & Supply Co.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—Chas. Stout has been re-appointed manager of the Farmers elevator. At the recent annual meeting of the company stockholders a six per cent dividend was declared.

Goodwine, Ill.—Alf Eisenman is new manager of the Goodwine Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, taking over his duties there Feb. 1 when the resignation of Ed Kambly, manager for 15 years, became effective.

Savanna, Ill.—George Hull of Chicago, who has been acting manager of the Rosenbaum Bros. elevator here since Jan. 1, was appointed permanent manager Jan. 27, succeeding William Harstick, who died recently.

Hebron, Ill.—E. P. Kraft, formerly manager of the Burlington Feed Co. of Zenda, Wis., for 11 years, is opening a feed store here. He will carry a full line of feed, seed and fertilizer, operating as the E. P. Kraft Feed Co.

Raymond, Ill.—L. E. Hendrickson, who was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator for many years, has purchased a residence at Raymond and will move his family there. Mr. Hendrickson recently retired from active business.

National City (National Stock Yards p. o.), Ill.—The Blue Banner Feed Co. has been organized; 100 shares p. v. common at \$100 a share. Incorporators, A. H. Schaefer, W. Schaefer, Al J. Stenger. To handle grain, foods and food products.

Paw Paw, Ill.—The Paw Paw Co-op. Grain Co. showed a net profit of about \$9,000 for last year's business. A dividend of 8 per cent to stockholders was declared at the recent annual meeting and the balance was paid to "producer patrons" in the form of a patronage dividend. J. R. Reynolds is manager.

Decatur, Ill.—Eldon Hufford, formerly manager of the Bethany (Ill.) Grain Co. elevator, has accepted a position in the grain department of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. and will move his family here from Cerro Gordo. He will assist in grain buying, a job for which his life work has fitted him.

Cahokia (Dupo p. o.), Ill.—Delmar Werner, 28, employed at the Cargill, Inc., plant, was killed Feb. 1 when his automobile was struck by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad's streamliner Little Rebel at the Red House Crossing, three miles south of East St. Louis. He was alone in his automobile, en route to the elevator. The crossing is on an embankment about 20 ft. above the normal road level.—P. J. P.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Jacksonville, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, recently sponsored a three-day training school for feed dealers at the Dunlap Hotel under the directorship of F. E. Harrod, district manager for the company, assisted by Ferd Christen, Dr. Cliff Carpenter and Ben H. Focht. The school was attended by 41 feed dealers.

Mendota, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Supply Co. declared a 3 per cent stock dividend, 6 per cent on merchandise and $\frac{1}{2}$ c on grain at the recent stockholders' meeting. A representative of the A.A.A. was present and showed motion pictures of hemp raising. Plans are underway to establish hemp plants at Earlville and Ladd.

Del Rey, Ill.—The Del Rey Farmers Grain Co., reports William F. Siemons, manager, expects to erect a second re-inforced concrete storage tank in the spring. The additional tank will increase the company's storage space to 65,000 bus. Planned also is razing of an old elevator which has been used heretofore for storing oats.

Hillsboro, Ill.—A. H. Stokes, of the Central Grain Co. died Jan. 29. Mr. Stokes for many years had been connected with the St. Louis, Mo., grain trade, having operated as Stokes-Barkley Grain Co., until 1933, when he located here, forming the Central Grain Co. He was a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange from 1916 to 1940.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—Fire did a small amount of damage at the east elevator of the Consolidated Grain Co. recently. While dumping a truck the electric hoist failed to go down and a small shuck fire was made to thaw the ice. Oil which had dripped from trucks ignited and the blaze was blown into the building, catching the truck and timbers.

Saundermin, Ill.—The Saundermin Elvtr. Co. declared a 10 per cent dividend and $\frac{1}{2}$ c patronage dividend for all corn sold them, for the past year. T. L. Spafford, who has served as president of the company for 25 years and assisted in its organization 40 years ago, resigned and was presented with a wrist watch as a token of appreciation of his years of service. The company owns and operates two elevators here and one at Scovel.

Decatur, Ill.—Richard Hopkins, employed at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., has left his job in the plant to answer his call to the Army. Richard was the last of the five Hopkins brothers at one time working in the local plant, to enter the U. S. fighting forces. There was Robert, now a second lieutenant in the Army, who received his wings at Ellington Field, Texas, Jan. 11; David, now in the Naval Flight school at Carbondale, Ill.; Quentin, gunner's mate, and Lloyd, professional baseball player, property of the Rochester, N. Y., Club, but both former Staley employees, also in service. Then there are the twins, Rex and Ralph, who enlisted in the Naval Air Corps and are awaiting their call, to complete seven of a family of 11 boys in the C. J. Hopkins family of Mulberry Grove, Ill. Four boys and two girls remain at home, too young to join.

Herbert, Ill.—A spur track of the Illinois Central Railroad with a side track accommodating four cars at Colvin Park, a mile and one-half south of Herbert has been placed in service and is of great benefit to the elevator at Herbert operated by Alfred Fowler, who loads at Colvin Park with a blower. Mr. Fowler lost his shipping outlet over the C&N-W Ry. when the tracks were removed for scrap. It is hoped the I.C. will be extended to Herbert.

Padua (Ellsworth p. o.), Ill.—A. Dennis, who sold his interest in Dennis & Van Gundy at Ellsworth, Ill., last June to T. R. Gandy, has purchased the elevator of the Padua Grain Co. He took charge of his new purchase on Jan. 1, and has in prospect a program of improvement, including motorizing, a good deal of new machinery, and construction of a new office. He is continuing the old company name, Padua Grain Co., supplemented with "A. Dennis, owner."

Hayes (Tuscola p. o.), Ill.—The local elevator of the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co., was threatened by fire recently when flames were carried from the cob burner thru the cob spout to the elevator. Early discovery of the fire and quick and efficient work on the part of employees aided by workers at the Douglas County Grain Co. elevator saved the elevator. The volunteer firemen had the blaze under control when the fire department arrived from Tuscola.

Peoria, Ill.—H. M. Barlow has been elected president of the Peoria Board of Trade for 1943. Other officers chosen at the recent annual meeting were: H. H. Dewey, first vice-pres.; Jacob Younge, of the J. Younge Grain Co., second vice-pres.; J. L. White, sec'y.; F. M. Blossom, treas. Directors named are: F. L. Barlow, C. P. Cummings, Guy F. Luke, H. A. Mulholland, R. F. Mueller, J. F. Sheridan, W. F. Stoltzman, E. W. Sands, B. E. Wrigley, H. J. Zastrow.

Springfield, Ill.—Employers subject to the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act who give check stubs, pay envelopes or vouchers as valid evidence of low earnings to workers qualifying for partial job insurance benefits have been advised by Samuel C. Bernstein, Commissioner of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation that in many cases it will be necessary, because of the Victory Tax, to furnish the regular Low Earnings Report, Form Ben-25, supplied by the Division.

CHICAGO NOTES

Marshall K. Smith has retired from partnership in David A. Noyes & Co.

The Board of Trade will remain closed Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and Feb. 22, Washington's birthday.

J. G. Nellis, of the Nellis Feed Co., successfully underwent a major operation Feb. 2, in Mercy Hospital. He is doing as well as could be expected. Robert M. Doyle, of the Hendy Feed Co., Buffalo, is in Chicago handling the business of Mr. Nellis during his absence.

The rate of interest for the month of January, 1943, was fixed at 5 per cent per annum by the Board of Trade.

Dusty Miller of Wilmington, O., will be guest speaker at the Chicago Feed Club's dinner meeting Feb. 18, at the Morrison Hotel.

New members recently announced by the Board of Trade include the following: Roy Steffen, Kenilworth, Ill.; Alvis R. Davis, Springfield, Mo.; Harry H. Field, Chicago.

A. W. Mansfield was elected president of the board of governors of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants at the annual meeting Feb. 4. Earl Combs, Jr., became vice-pres., and Ed Remick, sec'y-treas. Thos. Hosty, Frank J. Young and Earl Combs, Jr., were elected governors.

INDIANA

Salem, Ind.—The fourth generation in his family to operate historic Beck's Mill, Washington County landmark, Merritt Beck, 85 years old, died at his home recently.—W. B. C.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Gray Agricultural Supply Co. owned by Harold L. Gray, has doubled the capacity of its hatchery with installation of two more large electric incubators.

Buckeye (Warren R.F.D.), Ind.—The Farmers Exchange, Inc., has erected an elevated cob house at this branch elevator, so cobs can be dropped into farmers' trucks. This makes a fine improvement which does away with spouting cobs on the ground.—A.E.L.

Centerville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has been sold to Richard Williams and Crawford Berry and will be known as the Centerville Grain Co. Mr. Williams has been in the trucking business here for some time and Mr. Berry is the Standard Oil man.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, Indiana W.P.A. director, will return to Evansville and re-enter the milling and feed business as soon as he completes details of the closing down of the W.P.A. affairs. For many years Jennings operated the Diamond Feed Mills.—W. B. C.

Auburn, Ind.—Burglars visited the Auburn Grain Co.'s elevator in December and stole valuable office equipment, including adding machine, radio and many other items; recently, they paid a return visit and broke into the safe; fortunately no cash was in safe.—A.E.L.

Kouts, Ind.—The Heinold Elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Jan. 23. A quantity of grain was burned; three large trucks and the safe were saved. Matt Heinold, owner, acquired the building a number of years ago, converting it from a grist mill to grain storage. He also operated the grain elevator at Aylesworth.

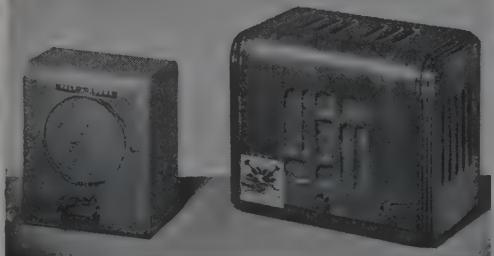
Indianapolis, Ind.—John A. Reis, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, has been appointed one of four representatives of management on the 8-man Indianapolis area management-labor com'te by Dean Wm. H. Spencer, Chicago, regional director for the War Manpower Commission. Duty of the joint com'te is to mobilize, train and allocate manpower in Marion, Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Johnson, Morgan and Shelby counties.

THE TALK-A-PHONE

Inter-Communication System

Widely used by hundreds of grain dealers. If you are short handed, you cannot afford to be without the Talk-A-Phone. Will save you time and footsteps.

Easy to install. Costs little to operate. Low price. Immediate shipment.



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Auburn, Ind.—The Dekalb County Farm Ass'n recently installed an additional 50 hp. hammer mill and new grain dump. This firm now operates two hammer mills and three (one ton) feed mixers.—A.E.L.

Versailles, Ind.—Wilkie Jackson recently erected a building on his property at the west edge of town on U. S. Road 50, and installed an electrically powered feed mill. He will do custom grinding and sell Master Mix Feeds and Supplements, continuing, also, in the coal business.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Grain and feed dealers of the Crawfordsville-Veedersburg area met the evening of Jan. 28 here for dinner and for a study session devoted to clarifying understanding of government rationing and ceiling price regulations on feeds. C. O. Taylor was chairman.

Acton, Ind.—Wade Fair, manager of the Acton Grain & Supply Co., was inducted into the heavy artillery on Dec. 3. The elevator, owned by T. E. Burnside, has been closed for two months but is expected to be opened again about Feb. 1 under management of Milton Beck, formerly of Shelbyville.

IOWA

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently declared a 10 per cent dividend to stockholders.

Iowa City, Ia.—Harry Dean, of W. & F. Miller, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia is recuperating at Tucson, Ariz.

Bondurant, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. more than \$15,000 in cash dividends were distributed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chris Hanson and Vincent J. Hollander have been appointed as retail sales representatives in central Iowa for the Quaker Oats Co.

Austinville, Ia.—August Carstens, owner and operator of the Farmers Elevator in Ackley, has bought and is in possession of the Austinville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. is enlarging and changing the office portion of its mill to accommodate additional office help and for greater convenience.

Stratford, Ia.—The total amount of grain handled at the Stratford Grain & Supply Co. elevator last year was 622,000 bus., H. L. Christensen, mgr., reported.

Davenport, Ia.—W. R. Johnson, 64, head of the G. S. Johnson Co., wholesale flour and feed concern, died Jan. 22 in St. Luke's hospital after a six weeks' illness.

Lake Park, Ia.—Allan McClain has resigned as manager of the Farmers Exchange elevator, effective Feb. 1, and has been succeeded by Hubert Kuehl. Mr. McClain will give his attention to farming.

Hornick, Ia.—S. A. McMaster has sold his elevator interests here to the Farmers Co-Operative Co. The elevator has a storage capacity of 125,000 bus. and was operated by Mr. McMaster for the past 18 years.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Grain Co. declared a 6 per cent dividend to stockholders at its recent annual meeting. Clell Vandeventer is the new manager, taking the place of Lynn Kaeberle, who resigned to enlist in the navy.

Winfield, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co. a 10 per cent dividend was declared. Directors were named for the coming year and the present employees retained for the coming year.

Baxter, Ia.—Paul Waddle was retained as manager of the Baxter Grain & Coal Co. for the coming year at a meeting of the stockholders. A 5 per cent dividend was declared, directors and officers elected, and other employees of the elevator re-hired. Edward Meyers is the new president. John Tipton is vice-pres. and Simon Stock sec'y.

Donnellson, Ia.—Don Krehbiel, feed and produce dealer, stepped on an upturned nail while moving coops at his place of business recently. The nail pierced his foot and Mr. Krehbiel has been walking with the aid of a cane since.

Dysart, Ia.—R. V. Leo, who owns and operates the R. V. Leo Grain Co. in addition to being a senator in the State House, had the pleasure of seeing his daughter, Jeanne, made the Senate Queen. She is her dad's sec'y during the sessions.—A.G.T.

Clarion, Ia.—W. R. Burt of the Burt Grain Co., was injured at the elevator on Jan. 30 when he was caught between a truck backing up and the elevator wall. At present he is confined to the local hospital with fractured pelvis and badly bruised shoulder.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Mark G. Thornburg has been appointed sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Mr. Thornburg is well known in grain and feed circles of Iowa, having served as state sec'y of agriculture for 12 years, and is especially qualified to serve in this position.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. has applied to the Federal Government for an extension of its permit to construct a dock along the Missouri River, 500 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, for the purpose of facilitating the loading of grain on boats. Plans also call for construction of a telescoping grain spout extending 32 ft. riverward.

New London, Ia.—Stockholders of the New London Farmers Elvtr. Co. and their wives enjoyed a big dinner on the occasion of the recent annual meeting for the election of directors. Chas. Shipley, who will retire as manager after 26 years, was named one of the three new directors chosen. A six per cent dividend was declared and the company bought \$4,000 worth of war bonds.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The first of the three meetings sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n for discussion of the recently announced price ceilings on mixed feed was held here Feb. 1. The session was held in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room in the Memorial building and was attended by manufacturers of mixed feeds, dealers and brokers. Howard Boeke and Chris Miller of Des Moines, who attended a conference of OPA at Washington, D. C., as representatives of the ass'n, reported at the meeting. Similar sessions were held at Des Moines, Feb. 3, and at Sioux City on Feb. 5.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Joe Sinaiko, owner of the Iowa Milling Co., which firm he established here in 1921, has sold the mill to Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. E. W. Engberg, his assistant, will remain as manager. The new owners took possession Feb. 1. The Iowa Milling Co. was one of the first soybean processing plants in the country and the first in Iowa. It started as a commercial feed plant.

Malcom, Ia.—Harley Booknau, for many years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has retired from that position and is vacationing with Mrs. Booknau in Arizona. The elevator company has just closed the biggest year in its history, total business of the year amounting to nearly a half million dollars. A 10 per cent cash dividend was declared and patronage dividends of 12 per cent on building material, 9 per cent on feed, 8 per cent on feed and coal and 2c per bushel on grain.

Redfield, Ia.—Adel Clay Products Co. has received an O. K. from the WPB for the erection of a soybean processing plant at its plant west of here, H. R. Straight, manager of the company, announced. Mr. Straight has been working for the project since last September. The plant as designed will process 50 tons of soybean meal and 20 tons of oil per day. A circular building will form the nucleus of the plant and an 800-ton storage building is to be erected. The power plant for the Clay Products Co. will be available for the soybean plant.

Le Mars, Ia.—In the case of the Farmers Elevator vs. Herman Schultz, for accounting, Judge O. S. Thomas, presiding at an adjourned session of court, held that Schultz, as president of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was more conversant with the affairs of the company than any of the directors, and ordered a complete accounting of the affairs of the company for the period during which the accounting is asked by the plaintiff company. The court held that Schultz, while acting as president, had full knowledge of the doings of the sec'y and to a large extent the directors were not informed of many transactions. The court ordered that the defendant furnish an accounting of the business from Jan. 1, 1933, to Feb. 13, 1940, and that such accounting be made to Mark Bancroft, referee in the case.

KANSAS

Lancaster, Kan.—The Atchison County Farmers Co-operative Ass'n recently sustained a heavy electrical damage loss.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Elk City, Kan.—J. W. Liggett, who has operated a feed mill here for the past 6 years, has closed his business because of failing health.

Salina, Kan.—Max Bates is associated with E. L. Rickel Grain Co., since Jan. 1, handling coarse grain. He formerly was with Continental Grain Co., Kansas City.

Halstead, Kan.—An alfalfa mill has been opened here by Harvey Hensley in part of the old Fritzell Produce Co. building. It has the grinding capacity of 1,000 lbs. of meal per hour.

Plainville, Kan.—N. B. Mapes recently resigned as manager of the Bowersock Mill, effective Feb. 1, and has moved with his family to a new home he purchased in the suburbs of Horton, Kan.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill 73, introduced by Mr. Beatty of Marshall County, proposes to repeal the present Grain Bushelage Tax Law. Senate Bills 25 and 40 provide only for minor amendments to this law, which has been recommended by some tax authorities and deals only with distribution of the proceeds of said revenue, having the effect of throwing proceeds derived from that source into a county general fund.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Sturgis, Ky.—Aljourman S. Winston, 83, retired miller and merchant, died Feb. 2, of pneumonia.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Ferda Zorn Moren, daughter of the late Sebastian Zorn, former grain king, died Jan. 25.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Harry O. Hagstrom, 52, head of the purchasing department of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Co. and affiliates since 1935, died Feb. 2.—A. W. W.

Winchester, Ky.—Oil burning on water pipes that were being thawed out at the Winchester Milling Co. plant recently brought the fire department to the scene, but little damage resulted.

Henderson, Ky.—Since operation began last October, the Ohio Valley Soybean Co. plant has produced 800,000 lbs. of oil and 5,000,000 lbs. of soybean meal, G. W. Allen, mgr., stated.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—Earl J. Mock, who for several years has been sec'y of the Cummins Distillers Corp., which is in process of liquidation, has announced that he will represent the Russell-Miller Milling Co., in sales of granular flour to distillers; and also the Red Wing Maltting Co., in sales of malt for use of distillers.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Berlin, Md.—The Worcester Feed Service was organized Oct. 1, 1942, with W. E. Timmons as manager; exclusive dealers in Arcady Feeds, handling broiler ration principally.—Geo. F. Thatcher, Maplewood, N. J.

Baltimore, Md.—The directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at the organization meeting Jan. 27 re-elected the following officers for 1943: Pres., Gustav Herzer, Jr.; vice-pres., J. Adam Manger; sec'y-treas., Howard G. Disney; ass't sec'y, Earl F. Myers. Mr. Herzer has been a member of the Chamber for over 35 years, and has always taken an active interest in its affairs.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garret Grootenhuis, formerly of Detroit, is new manager of the Dutton Sweet Feed Mill.

**MICHIGAN'S LEADING
Elevator Equipment and Supply House**
Everything in Elevator and Feed
Grinding Equipment
Flack-Pennell Co.
Phone 25181 Saginaw, Mich.

Clinton, Mich.—Fire originating in a Grain Drier caused considerable damage in the Atlas Milling Co. plant on Jan. 8.

Traverse City, Mich.—Nels Sorensen, 82, pioneer grist miller and at one time operator of the Kingsley Roller Mills Co. for 15 years, died recently.

Quincy, Mich.—C. D. McKenzie, president of the McKenzie Milling Co., has been invited to Washington, D. C., by the Office of Price Administrator, to be a temporary consultant when the regulations pertaining to pancake flour will be formed.

Ravenna, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the Ravenna Inc. Butter Co., Jan. 25, the company, whose charter expires soon, was reorganized as the Ravenna Co-op. Co., the change effected to give the farmers of the community a co-operative set-up for the elevator.

Greenville, Mich.—Adolph Ecklund, formerly assistant manager of the Traverse City wholesale and retail store of the Farm Buro Services, has been named manager of the Greenville Co-op. Ass'n store to replace Maynard Brownlee who has been transferred to Grand Rapids.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Bean & Storage Co. elevator with 12 carloads of home-grown navy beans and a quantity of machinery and 50,000 jute bags stored there, were destroyed by fire Jan. 31. An additional 12 carloads of beans in a nearby warehouse were undamaged. Loss was estimated at \$40,000, with partial insurance. The fire started near a wall of the second floor where the jute bags were stored, and is attributed to spontaneous combustion. Firemen were handicapped in fighting the blaze by the corrugated tin siding on the structure, which it was necessary to smash thru to gain openings into the building. Clair H. Barret is owner.

MINNESOTA

Northfield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator and stock was damaged by fire Jan. 30.

Perham, Minn.—Arley Kjerlien has been appointed manager of the International Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Gerald Lee who has been promoted to general sales manager of the company.

Avoca, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire Feb. 2, believed to have originated from defective electric circuits. The burned structure, which was about 40 years old, had a capacity of about 30,000 bus.

Kenyon, Minn.—H. E. Lee was retained for another year as manager of the Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. elevator. At a recent stockholders meeting directors were re-elected and the personnel of the company's various departments rehired for the coming year.

St. Louis Park, Minn.—Fire between the storage and engine rooms and an oil tank explosion that blew out a wall, caused damage at the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator recently. The fire, discovered by a passing motorist, was fought for two hours in sub-zero weather. Repairs are being made to the elevator and office.

Lake Park, Minn.—A Farmers Union Elevator is being organized for the county. At a recent meeting of persons interested in the proposed project a com'ite of five was appointed to study the situation, consider the desirability of Lake Park as a location for the elevator and report at a meeting to be held in the immediate future.

Wabasha, Minn.—The International Milling Co., Minneapolis, has purchased the plant, business and brands of the Wabasha Roller Mills Co., and is continuing operation of the mill. W. B. Webb, who has been president of the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. since 1929, and W. P. Webb, Jr., who has volunteered for Army Service, will leave the company.

DULUTH LETTER

Duluth, Minn.—Albert J. Paige has been transferred here from Minneapolis, to succeed C. F. Belski as cash grain salesman for Benson-Quinn Co.

Duluth, Minn.—R. G. Sims, W. J. McCabe, F. B. Mitchell, E. H. Woodruff and W. W. Bleacher, directors of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, were re-elected to serve again this year at the annual meeting and election held Jan. 28. R. G. Sims also was retained to serve as president for another year and W. J. McCabe as vice-pres.

Duluth, Minn.—A bill, already approved by com'ite, for abolition of the Duluth Board of Grain Appeals, has been temporarily blocked, at least, from consideration by the House of Representatives, by Duluth's five state representatives led by Reps. A. C. Thompson and A. C. Wanwick. Abolition of the grain board will mean diversion of considerable shipping from Duluth to other centers, the representatives told the house civil administration com'ite. The com'ite assured the Duluth representatives they would not press for passage of the measure, awaiting debate on general orders, until objectors could contact their constituents and interested parties to ascertain sentiment. Rep. John A. Hartle, com'ite chairman, granted a hearing to the Duluth delegation before urging the house to pass it.—P. J. P.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Chas. Ritz was elected president of the International Milling Co. at the recent annual meeting.

Willard C. Lighter, former head of the Car-gill, Inc., commercial feed department here, has been promoted to a captaincy in the Coast Artillery Corps.

C. F. Belski, cash grain salesman for Benson-Quinn Co. at Duluth for 18 years, has been transferred to the main office here. His work includes the selling of cash wheat and durum.

J. George Mann, traffic manager of Northrup, King & Co., was elected chairman of the board of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, at its annual meeting in St. Paul; Paul F. Scheuneman, of Peavey Elevators, was re-elected a member of the executive com'ite.

James M. Quilty, former vice-pres. and manager of H. H. King Flour Mills Co., who retired two years ago, on account of ill health, to make his home in Florida, has returned to Minneapolis and is associated with the Hallett & Carey Co., as salesman on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on its outstanding common stock. Leslie F. Miller, vice-pres. and treasurer, has been elected president of the company, succeeding C. G. Ireys, who has been elected co-chairman of the board of directors. Other officers have been re-elected.

Arthur M. Hartwell, associated with General Mills, Inc., and John S. McCaul, members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, are at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they have been taking a civilian orientation course in army organization and procedure at the general staff school, presumably a first step prior to obtaining U. S. Army commissions.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 25c per share on common stock payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 9. This was the 63rd consecutive quarterly dividend.—P. J. P.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Geo. D. Davis has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Slater, Mo.—The Slater Mill & Elytr. Co. sustained an electrical damage loss in January.

Osborn, Mo.—J. D. Dunham, owner of the Osborn Elevator, has joined the Army. His business has been left in charge of Irving Stewart.

Clarksburg, Mo.—A. E. McDaniel, formerly of California, Mo., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Mingo Foster who resigned.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. E. Weber has been appointed manager of the yeast, bakers malt and corn products division of Anheuser Busch, Inc., succeeding the late Homer F. Ziegler.

St. Joseph, Mo.—James F. Kellogg, 86, former head of the Kellogg-Huff Co., and father of G. F. Kellogg, president of Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., died Dec. 28 after a short illness.

Mexico, Mo.—A four per cent stock dividend was voted at the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Producers Grain Co. A. J. Crum is president of the company, which last year did a \$200,000 business.—P.J.P.

Clinton, Mo.—Eighty employees of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co.'s local plant and elevator were granted basic pay increases ranging from 3½ to 6 per cent in a ruling by James A. Hoskins, regional War Labor Board director, Jan. 22.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has started milling operations in the former Excello mill at Twenty-second St. and Garfield Ave., with Chas. Mannschreck as superintendent. The building has been used for storage purposes since the company purchased it more than two years ago. It will be used, now, as a milling plant only. Considerable new machinery has been installed and the other equipment has been repaired and rebuilt. The work of repairing the company's soybean processing mill, damaged by fire Jan. 1, is nearing completion.—P. J. P.

Crane, Mo.—The Crane Co-operative Ass'n warehouse was one of a block of buildings destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 19.

Kansas City, Mo.—Officers of the Kansas City Feed Club, recently elected, are: T. G. Stephenson, pres.; Frank Cavanaugh, vice-pres.; Ed Worth, treas.; C. L. Brown, sec'y. The first of the year's series of monthly meetings will be held in March.

Olean, Mo.—Leland Melton, employee of the Olean Milling Co., was severely injured Jan. 30 when he was caught by a drive belt to a mixer, jerked into a pulley and line shaft by the right leg, and thrown to the floor. His right leg and right arm were broken. This is the first accident in the history of the Olean Milling Co., established here in 1881.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—Carl Hicks has accepted a position with the Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. He has been employed as deputy clerk and head bookkeeper in the office of the county recorder and clerk at Lewistown.

Big Sandy, Mont.—Fire severely damaged the Farmers' Union Grain elevator Feb. 3 and destroyed between 10,000 and 15,000 bus. of wheat. Fred Moody, manager, said the blaze apparently started by spontaneous combustion.

Ledger, Mont.—This is but a small station with two elevators located on the Great Northern Railway and on the Dry Fork of the Marias River. Situated between the irrigated and dry farming belts in this area, we find we can blend our wheat both for test weight and protein content, thus being able to supply first class quality milling wheat at all times for yield and baking strength. For example we took into the elevator on this 1942 crop some wheat from a farmer which was dry and tested 60 lbs. per bushel and 19 per cent protein.—George A. Thorne, manager for Cargill, Inc.

NEBRASKA

Gering, Neb.—C.C.C. bins with a capacity of 50,000 bus. are being constructed here to store feed wheat.

Dodge, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. declared a 5 per cent dividend at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Elgin, Neb.—Russell Hoefer is in charge of the Farmers Elevator for several weeks while Bert Hunter, manager, is on vacation in California.

Bruno, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. at its recent annual meeting declared an 8 per cent dividend on capital stock. Alois C. Tomek is manager.

Tamora, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. declared a patronage dividend of 2c per bushel on grain and 8 per cent on stock at its recent annual meeting.

Adams, Neb.—Roy Adams suffered a concussion and possible fracture of a shoulder recently, while putting a belt on some machinery at the Farmers Elevator.

Otoe, Neb.—Gus Roettger, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n Elevator for 25 years, was presented a rocking chair by the company at its annual meeting.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reported net profits for the year were \$16,137.14. Harry D. Black is the manager.

Alexandria, Neb.—Robert Hart, manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevators, recently moved his office from the west elevator to the new east elevator.

Minden, Neb.—Sales for 1942 of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. totaled \$337,055.44 as compared with \$143,945.68 in 1941, George Rasmussen, manager, reported at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. A total of 178 cars of grain were shipped by the company, and 1,555,547 lbs. of mill feed were ground and sold during the year.

Palisade, Neb.—Virgil Strayer has accepted a position at the Krotten & Ward elevator.

Kennard, Neb.—Elmer Wright recently resigned as business manager and operator of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., effective Mar. 1. Mr. Wright has held the position for 35 years.

Bee, Neb.—An 8 per cent dividend was declared at the recent annual meeting of the Bee Elvtr. Co. After the meeting the wives of the board members served a delicious lunch and a social hour was enjoyed.

Howell, Neb.—Harry W. Hahn of Schuyler has accepted a position with the Farmers Lumber & Grain Co., succeeding Peter Rupprecht who recently resigned to take up farming. Mr. Hahn will move his family here.

Steinauer, Neb.—Roy Templeton, employed for more than 20 years at the Steinauer Milling Co. plant, was discovered dead at the mill, victim of a heart attack. He was completing his routine tasks at the plant for the day when stricken.

Polk, Neb.—A disastrous fire was averted at the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator recently by the quick work of the manager. He succeeded in holding the flames in check until the fire department arrived. An overheated stove started the blaze.

Bennet, Neb.—C. M. Kinzler was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the stockholders' recent annual meeting. The elevator is free from debt and showed a good profit in all of its departments for the past year.

Columbus, Neb.—The Columbus Grain Co. recently held a formal opening of its new plant, a 20,000 bu. grain storage capacity and modern feed mill. Besides buying and selling farm grains, a complete feed service is being operated. E. L. Tredway is owner and operator.

Leigh, Neb.—A sixty per cent increase in business for 1942 over 1941 for the Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. was reported at the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the company. Volume of business the past year totaled \$107,000. Directors and officers were re-elected.

Aurora, Neb.—The name of the Aurora Elevator has been changed to Aurora Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n. Fred E. Hansen is manager. At the recent annual meeting a profit of \$8,751.47 for the year just closed was reported. It was voted to pay a patronage dividend of 4 per cent interest on capital stock, 1½ per cent on all grain, feed, salt, seeds, and 25c per ton on coal. The company's gross income was \$26,842.03.

Sparta, Neb.—A small amount of damage was caused by fire in the driveway of the Westberg Elevator recently. A bottle of gasoline carried for emergency was broken when Walter Wolf threw something into the cab of his truck standing in the driveway. The gasoline spattered over the truck lift which already was saturated with engine oil. As Wolf drove out of the driveway a spark generated by the exhaust ignited the gasoline and oil. The blaze was quickly extinguished by firemen.

OMAHA LETTER

The Farm Crops Processing Co. which will operate Omaha's \$1,841,000 grain alcohol plant, has opened offices in the Grain Exchange building.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

T. N. Rutter, 73, engaged in the stock, bond and grain business here from 1918 until 1942, died at the home of his son-in-law in Cynwyd, a suburb of Philadelphia, recently.

The contract for rebuilding the warehouse of the Miller Cereal Mills, which was damaged by fire, has been awarded to the Parsons Construction Co.—F.E.

It is expected to have the Omaha grain alcohol plant in operation by July 1, G. M. Severson, research chemist of the Nebraska chemurgy project, stated. The plant will use from six to seven million bushels of grain a year, and will have a capacity of producing around 50,000 gals. of alcohol a day. This is 1½ times larger than the largest such plant now in existence, Dr. Severson said.

NEVADA

Lovelock, Nev.—The Higrow Ranching Co. is building an alfalfa meal mill and cattle feeding establishment, providing a new outlet for Lovelock Valley alfalfa hay. The \$150,000 investment includes a mill and elevator, and warehouse buildings, of 125x75 ft. total dimensions. The building has a concrete foundation and floors, is of frame construction with corrugated asphalt sheeting. The mill building is 15x16 ft., with four floors, and is 55 ft. high. It houses a hammer mill, two legs, screening and cleaning apparatus and two sackers. It will produce three classes of meal: No. 1 leafy, No. 2 leafy, and stem. By providing space and equipment for the feeding of from 500 to 750 cattle at a time, the company will be able to dispose of the less desirable stem alfalfa and ship the higher grades. A heavy duty truck scale also is being installed. The warehouse is 50x75 ft. in dimensions, with the floor elevated to make loading on trucks easy. To have raw material for operations, the company has already bought 4,000 tons of hay. The feeding corrals are 250x750 ft., with a feeding shed 13x750 ft. long running down the middle. Feed wagons will travel from the center of the shed and automatically distribute meal in the feed troughs. An implement shed, 25x50 ft. will be built. The plant is located just east of the Purdy Stockyards. Production should be under way in February. Associates in the enterprise are Norman Biltz, Reno, a capitalist well known in the automobile world, and several Pacific Coast men.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—E. E. McLeod, who has been handling hominy and corn feeds for the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., has joined the Boston office of the Edward R. Bacon Grain Co. of Chicago, but will continue to handle the products of the Krause Co.

Boston, Mass.—Frank C. Bowes was elected pres. of the New England By-Products Corp. at the recent annual meeting. He had been general manager for the past four years. Other officers are: D. K. Webster, Jr., treas.; E. B. Saunders, clerk; W. M. Anderson will continue as sales manager.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—F. C. Frey has been made sales manager of the bulk products department of the American Maize Products Co., succeeding the late Chas. Linker. Dr. A. P. Hellwig has been appointed to the position of sales manager of specialty products.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James E. MacKerracher, 76, retired office manager of the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co., died recently in Brewster, where he had lived for the last 1½ years with a daughter. He retired from business five years ago. Mr. MacKerracher entered the grain business 45 years ago with the old Williamsville Forwarding Co. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.—G.E.T.

New York, N. Y.—E. G. Broenniman, vice-pres. and director of the Standard Milling Co. has resigned as sales representative in the metropolitan New York district to devote more time to his personal interests.

New York, N. Y.—Joseph Feuer, 67, president of the Continental Grain Co. since 1931, died at Mount Sinai Hospital Jan. 29 following an illness of several months. Mr. Feuer was born in Cracow, Poland. He attended schools in Antwerp and Brussels, Belgium. When 22 years old he moved to Rotterdam, Holland, where he entered the grain business with a brother, Max Feuer, operating under the firm name of Feuer Handelmaatschappy. He came to the United States in 1922, taking part in the formation of the Continental Grain Co., which previously had operated in Europe and Argentina. He was vice-pres. of the company until made president. The Continental now operates grain storage capacity aggregating 25,000,000 bus. in the United States, with elevator facilities in Chicago, Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Enid, Okla., Galveston, Omaha, Nashville, other middle western points and in the Pacific Northwest. The company also is active in the trade of Canada. Mr. Feuer was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In memory of Mr. Feuer one minute of silence was observed on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange Feb. 1, at 2 p. m.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—A net profit last year of \$213,199 was reported for North Dakota's state owned mill and elevator after deducting depreciation of \$84,133 on the plant and laying aside \$34,424 for reserve. The year's gross was \$331,757. In a resolution introduced in the house by Representatives Haugen of McLean, Graham of Dickey, Myers of Wells, Bubel of Oliver and Ohnstad of Cass, congress is urged to establish a soybean utilization plant at the State Mill & Elevator. Sponsors of the proposal declare North Dakota's climate and soil are particularly suitable for growing soybeans, and that soybeans can be processed into materials that can be substituted for steel and other metals necessary for the war effort, and that such products can be profitably used by industry after the war.—P. J. P.

Absaraka, N. D.—Melford Keyes, 38, manager of the J. C. Miller elevator, died of a heart attack at his home Jan. 25.

Nortonville, N. D.—The 30,000-bu. crib-type elevator under lease to R. G. Sims & Sons, Duluth, Minn., operating as the Nortonville Grain Co., was sold by F.C.A. Feb. 10, subject to and reserving the rentals of the existing lease. Sealed bids were received for sale of the property.

Bismarck, N. D.—A resolution introduced in the house by Representatives Fleck, Falconer and Sellens of Burleigh, petitions congress or any other federal agency or official "having jurisdiction over such matters" immediately to establish here a plant to manufacture alcohol from agricultural products.—P. J. P.

OHIO

Orrville, O.—Leo Bowers, owner of the Orrville Feed & Builders Supply Co., has taken over a paint line.

Clark (New Madison p.o.), O.—W. H. Brown has sold his elevator to R. M. Traucht, who has taken over the business.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Farmers Grain Co. reported that dollar volume of sales for the year just closed reached a total of \$445,347.43, an increase of \$90,000 over the 1941 report. James McClintock is manager.

Toledo, O.—O. E. M. Keller, president of Kasco Mills, Inc., was re-elected president of the Toledo Small Business Ass'n. Kenton D. Keilholtz of the E. L. Southworth Co. was elected sec'y and treas.

Toledo, O.—Employees of the National Milling Co. voted last week to give \$650 of their fund to the U. S. O. Clyde Valentine, president of the Flour, Seed & Elvtr. Workers Local 19140 AFL announced.

London, O.—The elevator and grain business of the late L. R. Watts will be operated as usual. Mrs. Avis Swaney will remain in charge of the office and the other employes will continue in their respective positions.

Toledo, O.—W. D. Hughes, for six years ass't manager of the National Milling Co., on Feb. 1 became manager succeeding John H. Bailey, who was promoted to manager of National Biscuit Co. flour mills with offices in New York, N. Y.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elevator reported gross profits increase of \$8,350.42 over the preceding year, and has had the most successful year in the history of the company.

Pleasantville, O.—Harley R. Kagey, 47, senior partner and manager of the Pleasantville Milling Co., and associated with the Thurston Elvtr. Co., died in Lancaster City Hospital of pneumonia Jan. 24 after a week's illness. Mr. Kagey was former mayor here.

Rising sun, O.—The Sun Grain Ass'n reported gross sales of 1942 amounted to \$255,201.57, approximately \$70,000 more in volume than 1941. The ass'n declared a 7 per cent dividend on outstanding stock, 3 per cent on merchandise sales, and 2½c per bushel on corn, oats, wheat and beans purchased.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n sponsored a special meeting of grain and feed dealers Feb. 10 at Fort Hayes Hotel. Discussions of ceiling prices on corn, millfeeds, oilmeals, mixed feeds and other federal orders and regulations took place. Elton Kile is president, W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ass'n. New members recently enrolled by the Ass'n include the Glidden Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and the Atlantic Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

St. Bernard, O.—The Dr. Heinz Co., Cincinnati, has acquired a much larger plant here, which it is hoped will take care of the company's expanding business. At the new plant there is 25,000 ft. of manufacturing space, 8 car rail siding, and the location is convenient for trucks, being on highway 4-w, three miles north of Cincinnati Union Stock Yards, Darroll Dome, representative of Dr. Heinz Co., Cincinnati, stated. The company also operates elevators at Bowersville and Good Hope, O. Feed dealers are cordially invited to call at the local plant when in the vicinity.

Fostoria, O.—Kenneth C. Clark has been appointed superintendent of the Swift & Co. soybean plant here, succeeding A. J. Sibley, who has been transferred to the company's Champaign, Ill., soybean mill. Floyd E. Doll, an employee of the plant since it opened in July, 1940, has been named assistant superintendent and Emry Beimdieck has been appointed general foreman. The plant is operating on a 48-hour week schedule of 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Sam S. Hollett, manager, stated plans are being completed for installation of additional equipment to increase the crushing capacity of the local plant.

McConnelsville, O.—Culminating a division in sentiment among stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., insurgents against the present management of the company selected Henry Best as temporary manager and elected an entirely new board of directors at the annual meeting held recently. In the meantime, acting upon advice of his attorney, J. A. Hambleton is remaining as manager and refuses to recognize the validity of the election. The point in question is over the voting rights of stock and, in all probability, the matter will be taken to the courts for decision. Mr. Hambleton owns almost half of the outstanding stock, it is stated.

OKLAHOMA

Clinton, Okla.—C. W. Lowry, grain elevator operator, died recently. He had been in ill health for some time.

El Reno, Okla.—Miss Florence M. Johnson has accepted a position in the local office of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Walters, Okla.—We can not afford to handle soybeans or wheat and guarantee weights and grades for 3½c per bushel.—D. E. Wegner Grain Co.

Stigler, Okla.—The Stigler Flour & Feed Co. opened for business recently, managed by J. A. Upchurch, formerly of Keota. The new business will handle flour, stock feed and all kinds of field and garden seeds.

Enid, Okla.—Superior Feed Mills of Oklahoma City is new member of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Employees of the Oklahoma City Mill and Elvtr. Co. of General Mills, Inc., have been presented with a plaque commemorating a perfect service record—not a single lost time accident during the three-year safety contest sponsored by the company.

Alva, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n in 1942 did a business of nearly \$1,200,000, which yielded a gross profit of \$142,000. The stockholders received a 5 per cent dividend plus 2 per cent patronage dividend. The \$21,000 added to the reserve fund was invested in War Bonds. The concern paid \$12,000 income tax. Jim Whitney remains as manager.

Ponca City, Okla.—A new feed mixer especially equipped for the enrichment of feeds, and a new feed warehouse have been added to the Ponca City Milling Co. plant, D. J. Donahoe, Jr., general manager, announced. The new building, housing the mixer and other new equipment, has been built adjoining the mill. W. J. Grover, Jr., will manage the feed department. In addition to these improvements the company has become affiliated with a large feed laboratory and experimental station designed to inform feed men of new developments in feeds. The new equipment will make possible fortifying of feeds with vitamins, minerals and glandular activating agents, Donahoe stated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Hansen, Ida.—High winds caused considerable damage to property of Independent Warehousing, Inc., Jan. 21.

Spokane, Wash.—A warehouse owned by Mrs. Charlotte Smith was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Dayton, Wash.—R. B. Eager was re-elected president of Columbia County Farm Bureau. Monte Leighty remains the sec'y-manager.—F.K.H.

Cheney, Wash.—The National Biscuit Co. has purchased the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. plant from Clarence D. Martin, former state governor.—P. J. P.

Seattle, Wash.—W. M. "Judge" Coats, one time superintendent of the feed formula department of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., died recently, after a long illness.

Blackfoot, Ida.—The Effingham County Agr. Conservation Ass'n will erect 50 grain bins here. The site of the bins, however, is unsettled, the proposed location having been objected to by several property owners.

Edmonds, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold I. Grans have sold their feed store located on the Everett highway about one mile north of the Alderwood-Edmonds intersection at Levelton, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilcoxen. Mr. Wilcoxen is experienced in the feed business.

Portland, Ore.—John J. McKinnon, traffic manager of Continental Grain Co., was found dead of carbon monoxide poisoning in his garage Jan. 23. Mr. McKinnon had long been employed by various grain firms in Portland and Seattle, and one time was state grain inspector in Washington.

Connell, Wash.—We are building an 80,000-bu. annex to our local plant on the Northern Pacific Railway, increasing its storage capacity to 155,000 bus. We also operate here, on the Union Pacific Railroad, an elevator of 105,000 bus. This company also operates a 50,000-bu. plant at Frischnecht; a 60,000-bu. and a 75,000-bu. plant at Hatton; a 75,000-bu. plant at Mesa, and a 150,000-bu. plant at Sulphur. Construction of the local annex is by the Hogenson Const. Co., who recently completed modernizing programs at our Hatton and Mesa elevators, and will do some work for us at our Sulphur elevator.—Connell Grain Growers, Inc., F. L. Heitzman, mgr.

Portland, Ore.—Sherman County has had the added task of trying to keep from losing the branch railroad line that runs from Shaniko to Biggs. Like many other branch lines it has fallen on evil days in recent years as far as general business is concerned, but it is still considered by the wheat growers to be a vital link between their farms and the world's markets. Ninety-eight per cent of all the grain produced in the county is handled thru facilities located along the branch railroad.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Berlin, Pa.—Robert T. Hillegass, a member of the Berlin Feed Co., died recently after 11 weeks' illness.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philip R. Markley was elected president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia on Jan. 26. Raymond J. Barnes was named vice-pres., and S. Gartland Horan, treas. The following directors were elected to serve two years: Alfred J. Ball, R. D. Christ, Joseph A. Fisher, L. R. Holmes, William F. Hyland and Monroe A. Smith.

Cannonsburg, Pa.—The Cannonsburg Milling Co. property and milling operations have been taken over on a long-time lease by the Master Feed & Seed Co., of Alliance, O., a subsidiary of the Central Soya Co. of Ft. Wayne, Ind. John R. McBurney will remain as resident manager of the properties. The new operators have taken over and are planning for a formal opening. The local outlet will be used as a distributing point for the entire business of the Alliance company in this district and while the milling process at the local plant will be continued, it will be supplemented by the many finished products and the broad facilities of the leasing concern. The handling of farm implements at the local plant, however, will be discontinued.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hudson, S. D.—Virgil Ferris, manager of the Huntingt Elvtr. Co. elevator, is able to spend a portion of each day at the elevator again, altho he has to use crutches. Don Vi-pend and Wendel Marshall have been helping out.

Pierre, S. D.—Among the bills expected to be acted on by the South Dakota Legislature which re-convened Feb. 3, are the following: S.B. 10: Provides repeal of certain Use Tax Exemptions. The following goods, now exempted from the Use Tax would henceforth be taxed. Paragraph 6. "Tangible personal property not readily obtainable in South Dakota which is to become a capital asset of any trade, business or profession." Paragraph 9. "Industrial materials and equipment which are not readily obtainable in South Dakota." A similar measure, introduced in the 1941 Session, failed to get out of com'ite. However, the present bill has received a favorable com'ite report and is on the calendar for Senate action. The Use Tax Law, as originally passed, was not intended as a revenue measure, but was designed as a protection to South Dakota industries and merchants who might lose business to out of state competition through inequalities created by the South Dakota retail sales tax. The effect of S.B. 10 is to enact additional tax legislation. From the standpoint of the elevator industry, the removal of exemptions provided by paragraph 6 (quoted above) will mean a 2 per cent tax on the purchase price of grain cleaners, scales, feed grinders and other heavy equipment. Removal of exemptions provided by paragraph 9 (also quoted above) is more difficult to analyze in its effect, as the term industrial materials might mean many things. Grain fumigants would probably be taxable. S.B. 41: Provides repeal of net income tax laws. According to press reports S.B. 10, above, is looked to as a means of making up a portion of state revenue which would be lost by repeal of the net income tax.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

UTAH

Brigham City, Utah—A customer's truck recently caused some damage to the scale of the Jensen Bros. Milling & Elvtr. Co.

WISCONSIN

Belleville, Wis.—"Joe" Breuling, 68, for over 30 years in the feed business here, died at St. James, Mo., Jan. 14.

Greenfield, Wis.—Fire badly damaged the south warehouse of the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. on Jan. 4.

Pestigo, Wis.—The old flour mill on East Front St. has been sold by August Breitkreuz and the building is being razed.

Lewis, Wis.—A. Stanger of South St. Paul has purchased the Lewis Feed Co. from Emil Wiik, and has taken possession of the business.

Marshfield, Wis.—An addition will be built to the Farmers Co-op. Produce Co. elevator, and the top of the present elevator to be raised 10 ft. Construction will be frame.

New Glarus, Wis.—Chester Stuessy, formerly of Blanchardville and Monroe, has been named manager of the New Glarus Feed & Fuel Co., succeeding K. F. Mueller, who will devote his entire time to the hybrid corn association work.—F. E.

Kenosha, Wis.—Theodore A. Jacobs, 58, manager of the Peter Jacobs & Co. flour and feed store, died Jan. 31 in a local hospital. Mr. Jacobs entered partnership with his father in the feed business in 1905 and following his father's retirement several years ago, he headed the company.—F. E.

Fennimore, Wis.—E. J. Brechler was elected president of the Farmers Warehouse Co. at the recent annual meeting. F. E. Parker was named sec'y and manager. A financial report showed the company did more than \$160,000 business during the past year, a considerable increase over previous years.

Wausau, Wis.—William E. Dodge, 73, vice-pres. of the Cereal Mills Co., died Jan. 26. He had been identified with the milling industry for 44 years. A son, Sheldon H., is sec'y, and a brother, Charles, is president-treasurer and manager of the milling firm.—F. E.

TEXAS

Greenville, Tex.—Lieut. Col. Hal C. Horton, owner of the Horton Grain Co. here and the Terrell Milling Co. of Terrell, Tex., has been appointed acting executive officer and inspector at Camp Gruber. Col. Horton went to Gruber from Camp Hood, Tex., where for eight months he was attached to post staff headquarters. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre in World War I for bravery under fire. Col. Horton was recalled from retirement on Apr. 9, 1942, for a brief assignment at Camp Bowie, Tex., going later to Camp Hood.

Lockney, Tex.—The Patterson Grain Co. elevator was completely destroyed and a warehouse badly damaged recently, by fire in which an employee, Leonard L. Carter, was seriously burned, and 127,000 bus. of wheat destroyed or damaged. The blaze started from an electric line shorting against the side of the elevator which was a mass of flames within a few minutes. Carter, caught in the structure, was forced to run thru a wall of flames to escape. He was removed to the Plainview Hospital where it was said he would recover. A part of the wheat, under government loan, can be salvaged. R. E. Patterson estimated the loss to the buildings at about \$30,000, with partial insurance. He stated he would rebuild the elevator and repair the warehouse. Should he be unable to secure necessary materials for the work, Mr. Patterson stated he would take down a smaller elevator he owns, located near the one that burned, and use the material in rebuilding.

Washington Impressions of Chicago Board President

P. R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, while in Washington said his conversations with leading grain state congressmen had indicated considerable pressure being exerted on the department to resist duplicating the corn ceiling with one on wheat.

Meanwhile, agitation by OPA for a flat ceiling similar to corn on wheat continued and agriculture department drafted a memorandum for transmission to the price agency opposing the moving as contributing to stagnation of loan liquidations.

Only real solution to the complex situation which stems from current price control policies, the grain load program and congressional ban on government owned wheat sale below parity, Mr. O'Brien said, was to increase the price of bread one cent a loaf.

OPA "SACRED COW"—Refusal to make this move is the "sacred cow" of the OPA, which forestalls an economic solution to the situation, he charged. A one-cent retail rise would cost \$100,000,000 to consumers, no more than Claude Wickard, agriculture secretary, plans to spend of taxpayers' funds to subsidize increased output this year of "peanuts, popcorn and crackerjack," he contended. It would allow increased flour prices and higher wheat charges necessary to remove squeeze from mills and at the same time cause liquidation of loan and speculative farm holdings.

"If we can just get it across to OPA that a one-cent rise will not ruin consumers, who only pay about \$3.50 a year anyhow for bread for a family of five, this whole thing would settle itself along natural economic lines."

"Wheat might go up a few cents at first, enough to get the wheat loans liquidated at a couple cents profit to farmers, but as they and those holding wheat not under loan sell their stocks, the market would be stabilized and ample stocks would remain on hand to allow full supplies for mills."

CORN CEILING—Mr. O'Brien said he was particularly worried over the implications of the current ceilings. He predicted that if not corrected, this frozen top might well divert substantial corn production to soybeans, barley and other crops requiring less labor and machinery, and cause "serious famine at a time when we need more grain than ever before for feed and other uses."

The Department of Agriculture's hog production program promises price support at about \$15 a 100, he noted, which would mean corn at \$1.30 a bushel at the farm. Hogs now are around \$13.25 at Chicago, indicating a corn price of \$1.15. At the same time, he pointed out, the government imposes a price ceiling on corn reflecting 85 per cent of parity, well under both the current and proposed floor of the department.

With such a disruption in the corn-hog ration, he charged, really disastrous diversions to other crops cannot help but result, unless there is some early correction.

The U. S. Maltsters Ass'n has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease maintaining a combination to fix uniform prices for malt, and to cease putting into operation any reporting plan using Chicago or any other common basing point which results in the establishment and maintenance of uniform delivered prices to any given destination.

Binder twine will be made of cotton by manufacturers subsidized by the government. Manufacturers will receive the amount by which the cost of cotton yarn (f.o.b. mill) exceeds 7 cents a pound net weight, with a maximum payment of 25 cents a pound. Cotton yarn used must be purchased or contracted for purchase by June 30, 1943, and manufactured into twine by Sept. 30, 1943. Utilization of up to 75,000 bales of low-grade cotton is contemplated.

Grade	Yellow	White	Mixed	
			(containing white)	(containing white)
No. 1	102	117	102	117
No. 2	102	117	102	117
No. 3	101½	116½	101½	116½
No. 4	101	116	101	116
No. 5	100½	115½	100½	115½
Sample	100	115	100	115

Grain Carriers

The railroads have 734,020 box cars.

Abandonment of 11.6 miles of track between Moriarity and Stanley, N. Mex., of the Santa Fe is recommended by Examiner Albus of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—The Central Barge Co.'s property has been purchased by the Truax-Traer Coal Co. The line operated on the Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. No change in management is planned.

Abandonment of 23 miles of line between Bement and Sullivan, Ill., was denied the Wabash Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb. 8 on the ground that it "would result in serious damage to the users of the branch, especially those at Bodman, Voorhies, Lanton and Cushman."

Chicago, Ill.—W. F. Kirk, associate western region director of the O.D.T., was designated Feb. 3 by the Interstate Commerce Commission as its agent with authority to divert or reroute transcontinental freight, with offices at 208 So. La Salle st. He was formerly general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 49,952 cars for the week ended Jan. 30, an increase of 4,732 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,323 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 30 totaled 33,628 cars, an increase of 4,011 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 1,481 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

"Operating revenues of the railroads last year, after taxes, were less than one per cent greater than in 1929," stated Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address at Janesville, Wis., before the Rotary Club. "An amount of freight and passenger service, measured in transportation units, about two-thirds greater than in 1929 was performed by the railroads last year. An industry that is rendering almost 65 per cent more service than it did in its best pre-war year, and receiving for itself only one per cent more in revenues, hardly can be said to be enjoying swollen profits."

Circuitous Routing Condemned

Fred S. Keiser, associate director of the O.D.T., speaking at the recent meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board said:

Undue circuitous routing simply means an excessive use of equipment, motive power and man power, something that we have the least of under present conditions, and I tell you, just as honestly as I know how, that circuitous routing must be curtailed. There is no place for it now and I tell you equally as earnestly that if you shippers don't cut out circuitous routing and don't limit, as far as possible, your shipments to reasonably direct routes, you are going to lose the right that to you is extremely precious, and that is the right to route your freight. This is coming, just as certain as tomorrow is coming, unless there is a decided improvement in your present methods of routing freight.

Likewise, solicitation on the part of the railroads is still a widespread practice. Solicitation is the direct rail response to the shipper's right to control the routing of freight. When the shippers lose that right, a large portion of the incentive to maintain soliciting forces will disappear.

The eastern railroads have dropped the proposal to establish a charge of 70 cents per car for the furnishing and installation of grain doors on road-haul shipments, and \$2.48 per car on grain doors for cross-town shipments at points east of Chicago. The proposal had been docketed for hearing before the railroads at Buffalo, Jan. 19.

Ralph Budd, pres. of the Burlington, arguing for continuation of last year's rail rate increases, told the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb. 6, that if the industry winds up in "a dilapidated condition" after the war "the specter of government intervention may materialize." The I.C.C. has under consideration a request of the offices of price administration and economic stabilization to cancel the increases, 6 per cent on freight and 10 per cent on passenger fares.

Elevator Wins Legal Battle to Spout Over Road

After battling the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co. for five years the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., at Warsaw, Ill., has won the right to construct a barge loading spout and conveyor over the tracks.

The Supreme Court of Illinois and the Appellate Court having refused to hear or reopen the suit the ruling by Circuit Judge Burton A. Roeth giving the elevator company permission to construct a conveyor over the track became effective.

To carry grain from the elevator to the river a steel structure was erected on the bank owned by the city and supported also at the elevator. This was destroyed by a railroad wrecking crew.

The T. P. & W. urged the city council not to permit use of the river bank for barge loading of grain, threatening to cease operating from Hamilton to Warsaw if the elevator used barges.

If materials can be obtained to complete the conveyor Manager Irvin Meyer hopes to ship considerable soybeans and some wheat and corn by barge this summer.

Allied Mills reports net earnings declined to \$1,497,524, or \$1.87 a share, in the 12 months ended Dec. 31, after charges and provisions of \$4,972,970 for federal income and excess profits taxes. Net income in 1941 was \$1,953,259, or \$2.40 a share, after provision of \$1,356,545 for taxes.

Northern and western corn and wheat farmers will get most of \$595,500,000 in benefit payments to be distributed among growers for complying with last year's federal crop control programs, it was stated in a preliminary report of the agricultural department on 1942 farm subsidies.

From Abroad

Argentine Farmers are being urged to curtail plantings of wheat and corn, stocks of grain are so great.

Argentina's exportable wheat surplus is officially estimated at 305,746,000 bus., against 232,474,000 bus. a year ago.

Australia's flax acreage this year is expected to exceed 60,000, compared with only 2,000 acres in 1939. The crop is grown for fiber.

Germany and the Danube basin in 1942 produced only 687,000,000 bus. of bread grain, against a pre-war average of 981,000,000 bus.

France's wheat crop for 1942 is estimated at 236,000,000 bus., which is well below the pre-war average, according to Broomhall, tho more than in 1940 and 1941.

Sweden's 1942 winter wheat acreage is estimated at 388,000 acres, compared with 470,000 acres in 1941. Winter rye is estimated at 548,000 acres, compared with 620,000 acres last year.

India's 1941-42 rice crop in India is estimated at 25,567,000 long tons against 22,150,000 tons in 1940-41, an increase of 15 percent. The total area under rice in 1941-42 was 73,165,000 acres, compared with 73,059,000 acres in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Mexico will have ample supplies of corn in 1943, as late-fall rains and freedom from frosts contributed to a favorable harvest. The Mexican Department of Agriculture reports that the 1942 corn crop, harvested in early December, was about 2,356,000 metric tons, or 232,000 tons more than the 1941 production of 2,124,000 tons.

India has announced a partial abandonment of the price-fixing system on wheat. The situation has become serious, thru hoarding of wheat, and the announcement by the Indian government that the British would be asked to provide 100,000 tons of shipping for imports of wheat from Australia is expected to result in the release of hoarded wheat.

Mexico and the United States have a trade agreement that went into effect Jan. 30, 1943. The U. S. import duty is reduced from 1 1/4 to 1c per pound on chick peas, from 3c to 1c on black-eye cowpeas. Mexico has reduced the duty on oil cake from three-tenths to two-tenths cent per pound, on wheat from 10 centavos to 6 centavos per gross kilo, or 40 per cent, on barley 20 per cent.

Production records of 12 distilleries using the new granular flour in the production of alcohol show that nearly three gallons of alcohol can be produced from one bushel of granular wheat flour, as compared with 2 1/2 gallons from whole corn and 2.3 gallons from whole wheat.

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Field Seeds

Lincoln, Neb.—A gift of Nebraska citizens, a carload of 1,900 bus. of certified seed oats is on its way to Russia.

Lincoln, Neb.—Osee A. Newbold has been named 1942 champion certified seed wheat producer at the annual state seed show.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has purchased a building to be remodeled into a seed cleaning plant. Headquarters are at Omaha.

Milford, Ia.—The Northwestern Seed Co. will open a store here as a branch of W. H. Marcks of Windom, Minn., and in charge of F. W. Hill.

Chicago, Ill.—The O.P.A. held a conference with about 50 seedsmen at the Palmer House Jan. 25 to consider ceilings on grass and field seeds.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—The Richard H. Boyce Co. has been formed by Mr. Boyce and Rudolph Olson to engage in the seed business as growers.

Seattle, Wash.—H. A. Lawrence died recently of a heart attack while driving home from work. He had been for 30 years with the Chas. H. Lilly Co.

Kentland, Ind.—Edward J. Funk & Sons, producers of Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn, have begun publication of a newsy little house organ named Hoosier-Crost News.

Amery, Wis.—Fire at the Northern Supply Co., caused damage Jan. 23 estimated at \$75,000. According to S. M. Lien, manager, the loss was covered by insurance.—F. E.

Columbus, O.—At the annual meeting of the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n the old officers were re-elected, C. E. Humphrey of Reedsville, pres., and Dr. D. F. Beard, sec'y-trs.

The inoculation of all soybeans planted is recommended by Geo. M. Strayer of Hudson, Ia., sec'y of the American Soybean Ass'n in a letter to C. W. Townsend, A.A.A. administrator.

West Memphis, Ark.—The Governor of Arkansas has revoked the charter of the West Memphis Seed & Fertilizer Co. for failure to file for three years its franchise tax report.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Four bushels of Cayuga soybeans, a variety developed by Cornell University plant breeders, have been shipped to the Soviet Union through the Russian War Relief for trial plantings as a feed and food crop.—P. J. P.

Birdsfoot trefoil is gaining popularity in Oregon. One grower says trefoil combines the best features of alfalfa and clover, and that it is better pasture than ladino clover and should be adapted to irrigation as well as to non-irrigation farming.

Columbia, Mo.—The College of Agriculture and the College of Arts and Science of the University will offer a special course next semester to train technicians in seed analysis. Dean M. F. Miller of the College of Agriculture, said today. It will consist of two semesters and one summer session and will include courses in botany, horticulture, entomology, and field crops.

diana 608 C are of medium maturity. Iowa 306 is medium early and shows much promise for the areas in Nebraska where Iowa 939 has become popular.

Fined for Violation of Federal Seed Act

W. O. Fry, Ashley, Ill., pleaded guilty on Jan. 5, 1943, and was fined \$100 for violations of the Federal Seed Act, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

The violations consisted of selling and delivering for transportation in interstate commerce sweet clover seed represented to have a germination of 90% and to be "white blossom" sweet clover. It was found to have a germination of 32% with 30% hard seed and to be a mixture containing 14% yellow blossom sweet clover. In addition, the seed was delivered for transportation in interstate commerce without labels attached to the bags bearing the information required under the Federal Seed Act.

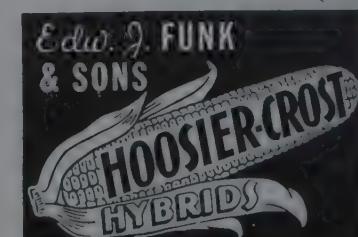
Washington, D. C.—Soybeans on farms Jan. 1 were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 99,046,000 bus., or 47.3 per cent of the 1942 production.

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Soybean Germination Is Higher

Lafayette, Ind.—Soybeans are showing an average germination higher than that of last year, says D. M. Doty, acting state seed commissioner for Indiana. He adds that the first 100 samples from the 1942 crop of soybeans tested for germination in the state seed laboratory showed an average germination of almost 80 per cent, with more than half the samples falling in the range between 80 and 90 per cent germination. Another encouraging fact is that only eight per cent of the early samples were below 60 per cent in germination.

"This does not mean," says Dr. Doty, "that all soybeans in Indiana are of high sproutability" but it does show that with a good seed testing program it will certainly be possible to uncover enough high germinating seed to sow the acreage that will be required in 1943."

New Lespedeza Grades

Georgia has prescribed new standards for the grading of lespedeza seed effective Jan. 1, 1943, as follows:

First Quality. Pure seed minimum of not less than 98%, germination not less than 85% including the hard seed. Shall not contain more than 100 primary noxious weed seeds per pound, and no more than 200 secondary noxious weed seeds per pound.

Second Quality. Pure seed minimum of not less than 95%, germination not less than 75% including the hard seed. Shall not contain more than 200 primary noxious weed seeds per pound, and no more than 400 secondary noxious weed seeds per pound. Second quality seed must be marked "Low Grade" in 12 point type.

Hand Sheller Used to Shell Samples of Ear Corn

Carl Porter, manager of the Pekin Farmers Grain Co., Pekin, Ill., has a cast iron hand sheller that he uses to shell samples of ear corn, so that he may test ear corn for moisture.

The sheller is 2 inches inside diameter at its small end, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at its large end, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Its inside surface has 8 sloping ridges $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high at their high ends, near the small end of the ring.

In use, an ear of corn is thrust thru the open end of the ring against the ridges, and a few sharp twists removes the kernels from the cob. The kernels fall thru the small end of the ring into a pan over which the shelling is done.

The sheller carries no identifying trade marks, or manufacturers' name. "I bought two of them from a feed dealer up-town who had them for a long time, and who did not know their source," said Manager Porter.

"I imagine they were designed for farmers who save their seed corn, and need something to shell off the tips and butts so they will get fairly uniform flat kernels for planting."

Test Beans for Germination

Reports from every section of Iowa indicate that much of the 1942 bean seed is failing to germinate under test. Altho favorable results have been obtained in a few scattered sections where Richland beans were planted early, the situation threatens to be far more critical everywhere than is generally realized.

In one county, for example, local agricultural officials estimate that 90 percent of their soybean seed is no good.

If this is true, the crop specialists of Iowa College point out that Iowans will be faced with one of the most acute bean shortages in history unless plans are made now to salvage all good seed that still may be available.

The first step in the search for good seed must be taken on the farm by the farmer. Everyone having soybeans on hand is urged to make a preliminary test by placing a representative sample of the beans in moist sand and holding at room temperature.

If 75 per cent or more of the seedlings appear, a 1-pound sample taken from various parts of the bin should be submitted to the College Seed Laboratory.

Of course, seed which tests in the neighborhood of 70 per cent or better may be usable by planting at a heavier-than-normal rate.

The Canada-Mexico Wheat Deal

Mexico needs wheat and Canada has a surplus; and the Canadian government sold 2,500,000 bus. to Mexican interests. The railroads sent cars into Canada to carry the shipment.

The transaction suddenly was obstructed by the O.D.T. prevailing upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a Service Order No. 103, prohibiting carriers from accepting carloads of grain moving to a foreign country.

The Canadian wheat is said to have been priced 59 cents per bushel under United States wheat.

The administration controls a surplus of wheat in Texas available for shipment, and when this order went into effect raised the subsidy on exports of wheat to 25 cents per bushel.

United States merchants sold Mexico thereafter over 5,000,000 bus. of wheat, at a price, considering subsidy, 3 to 5 cents lower than that of the Canadian wheat.

Special permission was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission to move 272 cars actually loaded in Canada Jan. 16, to Mexico.

The action by the Canadian government embargoing shipments of oats to the United States is said not to have been retaliatory but to conserve cars for Canadian service.

Farm Machinery Needed to Produce More Grain

By FOWLER MCCORMICK, President International Harvester Co.

The International Harvester Co. has at all times considered itself to have two wartime duties in connection with the production of farm equipment. These are, first, to make available to the W.P.B., or other agencies of government, our information as to the equipment needs of American farmers and, second, to do our utmost to carry out successfully whatever program of armament and farm equipment production was then laid down for us by the government.

In attempting to fulfill both these duties, the winning of the war is and always has been the sole objective.

We recognize fully that in these times of scarce materials it is not possible to provide all the new farm equipment which farmers would readily buy if it were available. On the other hand, it is equally clear that farmers, who are experiencing loss of farm manpower and facing higher government goals for crop production, have certain minimum equipment needs which must be met. If these needs are not met, the production of food will inevitably suffer.

We have always considered that the amounts of farm machinery provided for in Limitation Order No. L-170 were inadequate to meet farmers' minimum needs. We have always considered that the long delay in the issuance of the order would prove to be most serious.

There have been in recent days several statements by government officials to the effect that manufacture of farm machinery and repair parts under L-170 would be accelerated and that some additional upward revisions would be made as to specific machines and repairs. Immediately following these statements, our company made applications to the government for the materials necessary to provide these additional machines and repair parts. We have been informed, however, that these materials for the proposed accelerated programs would NOT be available for manufacture for the first quarter of 1943. For the present, therefore, the L-170 program cannot be accelerated, in so far as the International Harvester Co. is concerned, nor can any additional machines or repair parts be manufactured, unless and until materials are made available.

We consider that production of food is as vital to the winning of the war as is the production of weapons and materiel. Farm machinery plays a most important part in the production of this food particularly in wartime when the manpower supply is reduced. It is therefore essential that an adequate supply of machines must be provided, and on time.



Left: Sheller ring with samples of ear corn shelled for moisture test by Pekin Farmers Grain Co., Pekin, Ill. Right: Manager Carl Porter shows how ring is used.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Supply Trade

Seattle, Wash.—J. J. Ross Mill Furnishing Co. announces it will soon place on the market a new type adjustable V belting with ball bearing fasteners.

The W.P.B. has forbidden the Friedman Bag Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., from handling new or used textile bags for two months, as a penalty for having delivered to customers 237,000 burlap bags in excess, during May, June and July, 1942.

Quotas for the production of repair parts for farm machinery were raised Jan. 27 under the terms of Limitation Order L-170 as amended by the Director General, from 130 to 160 per cent of the average annual net sales of repair parts during 1940 and 1941.

Extensive experiments are being conducted in Central America by the United Fruit Co. in the growing of 20,000 acres of abaca, which will go into rope of the manila type. Experiments also include several tropical crops which normally are grown in the South Pacific countries now in Jap hands.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by these Michigan firms: Snover Grain Co., Snover; St. Johns Coop Elevator, St. Johns; Grand Ledge Produce Co., Grand Ledge; Chesaning Farm Bureau Service, Chesaning; McLaughlin Ward & Co., Jackson; Emmett Elevator Co., Emmett.

Three Army-Navy "E's" were awarded during the past month to the plants of Fairbanks, Morse Co. at Beloit, Wis., Freeport, Ill., and Three Rivers, Mich. The equipment built at the three plants of the company is used by the Navy, Army, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, Air Corps and the Treasury Department for Lend-Lease to the United Nations.

Equitable Distribution of Rice Ordered

Amendment of the food order covering rice to provide for equitable distribution of civilian supplies of that grain throughout the continental United States was announced Feb. 6 by the Department of Agriculture. This Amendment No. 1 to Food Distribution Order No. 10 is effective immediately. It provides that no miller or other first owner may ship to any state or the District of Columbia during this crop year a quantity larger than 85 per cent of the total quantity he shipped into the same state or the District of Columbia during the last crop year.

The amendment covers only that part of

USDA 1942 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through January 30 had completed 31,827 loans on 38,003,737 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$29,341,837.98. The average amount advanced was 77 cts. per bu. On the same date last year 66,451 loans had been completed on 68,775,022. Loans completed by States:

States Orig.	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware	2	485	\$ 465.36
Illinois	4,475	6,682,368	5,330,105.81
Indiana	278	285,684	230,755.67
Iowa	17,432	20,972,710	15,934,904.71
Kansas	363	355,858	287,810.53
Maryland	2	1,126	1,092.61
Minnesota	689	744,256	544,851.97
Missouri	763	689,510	569,813.11
Nebraska	6,661	7,082,632	5,487,533.69
Ohio	78	52,710	44,280.12
South Dakota ..	1,084	1,185,398	860,224.35
	31,827	38,003,737	\$29,341,837.98

Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1942 Loan Programs:

	Loans	Bushels	Amount
Barley	14,462	13,222,443	\$7,022,484.55
Flaxseed	6,126	1,553,904	3,439,718.10
Grain Sorghums ..	46	67,310	34,951.50
Rye	7,330	4,873,260	2,912,912.50

millers' and other first owners' stocks which may be sold for civilian consumption. The main provision of Food Distribution Order No. 10 directs rice millers to set aside 60 per cent of their stocks of milled rice for purchase by designated Government agencies.

\$2.70 + \$10.00 an Acre for Flaxseed

The outstanding flaxseed announcement by Secretary Wickard of the Department of Agriculture that the acreage goals for flaxseed (incidentally, also, for soybeans and peanuts) would be increased from those announced last November. The new flaxseed acreage goal is 5,500,000 acres compared with the previous goal of 5,000,000, an increase of 500,000. The average estimated acreage planted in 1942 was 4,675,000 acres and in 1941, 3,367,000 acres.

As an incentive for flaxseed producers to plant more acreage the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that there will be paid \$10.00 per acre on all acreage planted in excess of 90% of each farmer's goal, but not over 110%. To illustrate: if a farmer's goal is 100 acres he will receive no payment for the first 90 acres planted, but for all acreage above 90 and up to and including 110 acres he will receive \$10.00 per acre. If he planted this full 20 acre increase he would receive \$200.00. Basis an average 8 bushel yield per acre this would be about 23c a bushel which, of course, would be in addition to the price he is paid at delivery point. Further, one should recall that the announced price of \$2.70 on 1943 crop flaxseed is a minimum support price, basis delivered northwestern terminal markets. We will be very fortunate if, after three years of good climatic conditions, we enjoy another year of good crop conditions so that one must not count on the big yields per acre of the last couple of years. However, under present war conditions, speaking broadly of fats and oils, there does not seem to be any chance of an overproduction of flaxseed, especially with the prospect of continued lend-lease shipments to our Allies.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

CCC Holdings for Lend-Lease

Commodity Credit Corporation loan and owned stocks as of Dec. 31, 1942, totaled \$2,172,000,000, as compared with 1,391,000,000 a year earlier. Most of the increase was in owned stocks of wheat, tobacco, soybeans, imported fats and oils, and commodities ear-marked for Lend-Lease.

The Corporation had loans outstanding in the amount of \$785,000,000 as of Dec. 31, as contrasted with \$625,000,000 on the same date a year earlier. The bulk of these loans was on wheat and cotton, both showing increases as compared with a year earlier.

Commodities owned by the Corporation had a book value of \$1,387,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1942, compared with \$767,000,000 a year earlier.

Nearly two-thirds of this increase was in commodities for Lend-Lease. Increases were reported in totals for wheat, tobacco, and soybeans; decreases in corn and cotton.

Tonnages of most commodities under loan, except cotton, flaxseed, rye, soybeans, were smaller on Dec. 31 as compared with a year earlier; tonnages of most commodities owned, except corn, cotton, rye, were larger.

40c Minimum Wage

L. Metcalfe, administrator of the Wage-Hour division of the Federal Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., has issued an order effective Mar. 1 to raise the minimum hourly wage from 30c to 40c in industries concerned with production of flour, prepared or blended flours, breakfast cereals, coffee substitutes, pearl barley, hominy, flakes, grits, rice, meal, feeds, and prepared or mixed feeds, including feeds made wholly or in part from such products as cottonseed, soybeans, or peanuts, except those made principally from meat products.

Office and maintenance workers in the milling industry are covered by the order as well as those employees who physically handle materials.

Grain elevators and terminal elevators not engaged in milling operations are exempt from the order. Grain elevators are covered by the order only if they handle, warehouse, and store grain in conjunction with milling operations.

Vegetable oil seed crushers are exempt from the order, unless they further process the meal produced into foods.

The order grows out of recommendations of a comité on which employers, and employees in the industry, and the general public were represented.

H. K. Holman has retired from the administration of the United States Warehouse Act, effective Apr. 1. With his father he built a corn goods plant in 1905, and in 1906 bought a controlling interest in the Fayetteville Milling Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., and operated it for several years.

On five occasions during the past 57 years high yields have been followed by low yields, and on five occasions high yields have been followed by another year of high yield. Once only, however, during the whole 57 years under review, has the West enjoyed three high yields in succession: that was in 1911, 1912 and 1913.—Searle Grain Co.



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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison**20th Edition — 8th Printing**

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Feedstuffs

K. J. Maltas, of the feed division of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., recently broadcast over the radio an interesting and instructive talk on the national feeding program.

Alfalfa Hay ceilings reducing prices \$4 to \$8 per ton in Oregon, California and Washington are to be issued in the near future by the O.P.A., it is rumored. Steps are to be taken to reduce prices of alfalfa, hay elsewhere.

Feed Wheat will be sold by the C.C.C. at 2c over January price, per bushel, instead of 1c over. The sale price of milling wheat also is boosted 3c to 26c over loan value, on account of the increase Jan. 15 in parity prices. On old contracts for February delivery the old price will hold good.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. in Transportation Control Order No. 1 requires permits for the shipment of molasses a distance of more than 200 miles. Would-be shippers apply for permission on Form PD-782 obtained from any W.P.B. office. The purpose is to eliminate cross hauling or long hauling wasteful of transportation.

Higginsville, Mo.—It has been almost impossible for our dealers to get enough concentrates to supply the trade. Some of the feeders are complaining to the A.A.A. Committee and they have promised to ship in several cars of soybean meal. We have not heard of any being received.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Conflicting government rules and regulations were tackled Jan. 19 and 20 at a meeting of directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at the Arlington Hotel. Among those present were Pres. Austin W. Carpenter of Sherburne, N.Y., and Sec'y Lewis E. Thomson of Glen Ridge, N. J. The margins for handling mixed feeds set by the O.P.A. were declared a beneficial stabilization.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual feed price charts issued by the La Budde Feed & Grain Co. have met so warm a welcome from the trade that the company has been encouraged to make the set just issued better than ever. The price range monthly for 6 years is given for pure bran, standard middlings, brewers grains, malt sprouts, soy meal, No. 2 yellow corn, No. 3 white oats, linseed oil meal and No. 2 malting barley. While they last the company has a few left at \$1 each.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the early months of 1943 the Canadian railways will handle the largest movement of feed grain in their history, states the agricultural supplies board. The demand for railway cars will be beyond the available supply. To protect supplies for distribution to feeders, the board urges planning orders for grain as far in advance as possible and recommends local dealers to keep their storage space full. Floor prices offer protection to the buyer. The important point is always to have feed grain available ahead so that demands from farmers for feed may be met and vital livestock production encouraged and assisted.

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
Chicago	1943 2,566	1942 2,493	1943 776	1942 983
St. Louis	583	265	...	...
Kansas City	8,118	6,768	5,454	1,692
Seattle	32	72	...	...
St. Louis	144	180	216	132

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. on Feb. 1 gave a formula by which manufacturers of dog and cat foods can price new packaging of their products, in Amendment No. 102 to G.M.P.R., effective Feb. 6.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a meeting Feb. 3 and discussed the problem of providing larger supplies of concentrates for live stock and poultry in furtherance of the war effort.—P. J. P.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Soybean oil meal sales contracts cannot be filed by the California Cotton Oil Corporation and the Pacific Nut Oil Co., who have informed buyers of their inability to buy beans from the C.C.C. or in competition with the C.C.C.

No food stamps will be issued after Feb. 28; but will be honored until Mar. 31.

Effecting Millfeed Flour

Procedure under which the Commodity Credit Corporation will support the price of millfeeds at \$1.50 per ton below O.P.A. ceilings was announced Feby 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The corporation will pay to each miller basing at the particular base point for each ton of feed delivered, upon receipt of proper request for payment and certification, the applicable amount for the period during which the sale was made.

All requests for support payments must be postmarked not later than 120 days after the close of the semi-monthly period during which the millfeed was sold.

When market prices of millfeeds on a semi-monthly basis average more than \$1.50 a ton below the O.P.A. ceilings, the C.C.C. will make up the difference between the market price and the support price. Seven basing points—Kansas City, Buffalo, Galveston, Seattle-Portland, Minneapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis—have been set up for the purpose of calculating average market prices.

The average market price for each semi-monthly period at each basing point will be calculated on the basis of a daily average price determined by Department officials after consultation with representatives of the milling and feed industries. The daily average price will be determined either on a representative type of millfeed or on the weighted average of more than one type of millfeed.

Payments will be made by the Corporation only on millfeed sold on or subsequent to Jan. 25, 1943, and prior to July 1, 1943. The first semi-monthly period runs from Jan. 25 thru Febr. 15, the second from Febr. 16 thru Febr. 28, and the periods run semi-monthly thereafter. No payments will be made when market prices for any semi-monthly period average above the support level.

Payments will be made only once each month, upon request for payment and notarized certification of shipments of millfeeds submitted to the regional director of the Corporation serving the area in which the basing point is located.

Example of how the program will operate: Assume that the O.P.A. ceiling price at Kansas City is \$36.50 a ton of millfeed. The support price for this basing point would then be \$35 a ton. If the market price for a semi-monthly period should average \$34 a ton, the C.C.C. would pay the mill \$1 a ton for all millfeed sold during that period. If the market price should average \$35 a ton or more no C.C.C. payment would be made.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Dog Feed Manufacturers Confer

Inability to obtain concentrates to make desirable chicken feed is forcing farmers to sell their flocks. They say they can make more money in the factories, so ceiling prices for eggs and feed is shrinking the production of food.

Lafayette, Ind.—Leaflet 232, "Rations for Poultry," just released by the Purdue poultry husbandry division, contains feeding facts on poultry, suggestions on feeding baby chicks, a ration for chick starting, a pullet growing mash, pullet laying mash, and mash for breeders or layers in confinement.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 30.—We ran into a new situation this week, dried buttermilk and skimmilk is just as scarce as it can be and we know of no one getting as much as he wants. We called one of the largest producers in the country trying to buy a ton or car load. I said, "What's the matter when there is more milk being produced than ever before, that you can't furnish us with dried buttermilk or skimmilk?" His answer was the government put such a low ceiling on these products that they just couldn't afford to make them and they were turning all the milk and cream they got into butter and products to feed the people letting the poultry and other livestock hustle for themselves, so that's that.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich.

Poultry Industry Going Full Blast

Laying flocks are much larger than last year, and have a larger proportion of pullets. The egg-feed price ratio will be exceptionally favorable this year.

Altho supplies of ready-mixed laying mash apparently will not fully meet the record demand from farmers in all localities, total quantities fed will be much larger than last year, and the average protein content will be the highest on record.

As commercially mixed feeds are being used in increasing quantities for poultry, it is likely that this species of livestock will benefit to a large degree from available supplies of high-protein feeds. For some other species, hogs for example, protein feeds usually are purchased separately and used to supplement home-grown grains. Supplies of protein feeds, unmixed with other feeds, are particularly scarce because feed mixers have contracted directly with the crushers for most of the record output. The heaviest demand for feed for poultry will come after the heavy winter dairy-cow feeding season.

Poultry prices at wholesale have continued at the maximum levels permitted by the cents-per-pound ceilings announced on Dec. 18.—U. S. D. A.

No Ceiling Wanted on Alfalfa Meal

A recommendation that no ceiling be placed on alfalfa meal has been made by the planning committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and concurred in by nutrition authorities of agricultural experiment stations. It is stated that:

As fish meal, meat scrap, and dried milk products become scarce, high quality alfalfa meal becomes more important. A million tons annual production against the present estimated production of 600,000 tons would not be too much. This production will not be reached in the coming year unless plenty of grinding capacity is made available to the industry.

Its labor supply is not drafted or taken by war industry.

Unless the feeders of the country be permitted to bid for the hay through the medium of high priced alfalfa meal so as to insure production. As a matter of fact, the ceiling should be removed on alfalfa meal.

At Washington Jan. 18 a delegation of 20 manufacturers of dog feed headed by E. P. MacNicol, sec'y of the dog feed division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and Dr. Robinson, of Swift & Co., conferred with David Meeker on the seriousness of the elimination of protein from the food of 15,000,000 dogs.

Out of a total annual production of 800,000 tons of animal protein in 1942 only 30,000 tons went into dog feeds.

Purdue Poultry School of the Air

The radio schedule of the Purdue University Poultry School of the air will broadcast as follows:

WIRE—Indianapolis, Wed. and Sat., 11:15-11:30, Feb. 17; WBOW—Terre Haute, Mon. and Thurs., 12:15-12:30, Mar. 1; WLBC—Muncie, Mon. and Thurs., 11:15-11:30, Mar. 1; WHAS—Louisville, Saturdays, 11:30-11:45, Feb. 13; WOVO—Ft. Wayne, Wed. and Fri., 12:00-12:15, Feb. 17; WIND—Gary, Saturdays, 10:15-10:30, Feb. 6; WBAA—Purdue, Mon. and Wed., 8:00-8:15 p. m., Feb. 22; WGFB—Evansville, Tues. and Thurs., 9:30-9:45 a. m., Feb. 16; WEOA—Evansville, Mon. and Wed., 12:00-12:15, Feb. 15; WAQV—Vincennes, Wed. and Sat., 11:10-11:25, Feb. 17.

Margin on Alfalfa Meal

A variable over-all margin, wholesale and retail, is desired for different kinds of alfalfa meal, when sold as such and not as mixed feed, \$6 for stem, \$8 for standard, and \$10 for leaf meal having been suggested.

Dealers now find it impossible to make sales of meal using their March, 1942, highest selling price due to the new meal Processor's Ceilings. At a meeting Tuesday, Jan. 19, in Seattle, Wash., between meal processors, dealers, and O.P.A. officials from San Francisco, wholesalers of alfalfa meal said they did not think they could handle meal "in and out" below a minimum of from \$3.50 to \$4 a ton. Several dealers have indicated also a minimum of \$3.50 to \$4 should be allowed the wholesaler; with a retail gross margin from \$5 to \$6 a ton. Dealers claim it is a rather bulky product, harder to handle than many feeds; that it takes more storage; more transportation space, with financing comparable to other concentrates.

Canadian Poultry Products Exhibition

The first and most successful consumer-producer show of its kind, in Canada, the 4-day Poultry Products Educational Exhibition at Montreal, Que., was sponsored by the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee, of which the co-chairmen were Prof. W. A. Maw and Jacques de Broin.

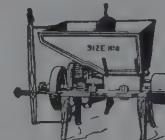
Among the 17 addresses delivered were: Canada's national poultry effort; Poultry products in our wartime diet; The U. S. Hatchery Industry and its wartime problems; Efficiency in poultry flock management; How the feed industry is meeting wartime problems; Hatchability problems; What's new in the Poultry Industry; The development of the Quebec Poultry Industry; Increasing livability in the laying flock; Wartime development in the Poultry Industry and post-war possibilities; What about poultry equipment supplies?; How NEPPCO is organizing to meet wartime needs; Producing quality eggs; Turkey production; Dressed poultry production and marketing work in Nova Scotia; Co-operative hatchery management; Quality poultry meat production.

The exhibits were very comprehensive.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



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CLO-TRATE VITAMIN PRODUCTS

To fortify your feeds in accordance with government regulations, use one or more of the following CLO-TRATE Products:

CLO-TRATE "Super 400"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 3000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "400"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 2000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "L - 40"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 1000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "800"
Vitamin D Feeding Oil contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

CLO-TRATE "DRY D", activated animal sterol (vitamin D) in edible powder form, contains 2000 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Each CLO-TRATE Product is guaranteed to contain not less than the unitage claimed. Every batch is checked before shipment in our chemical and physical laboratories, and tested on chicks by the A.O.A.C. method.

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■ NEWARK

NEW JERSEY

May Add Freight Tax to Feed Price

Prentiss M. Brown, the new administrator of the O.P.A., on Feb. 2 issued an amendment to M.P.R. No. 74, permitting feed manufacturers to add the 3 per cent freight tax to their delivered prices of animal product feeding stuffs.

His ruling provides that (b) The provision of Supplementary Order No. 31 issued by the O.P.A. on Nov. 26, 1942 (Document No. 7623) shall have no application to this MP No. 74, as amended.

It became effective Feb. 8; and will relieve the feed mixers of the intensification of the squeeze, that made it impossible to absorb the tax.

Apparently the new administrator is not determined to destroy the American way of life.

Joint Meeting of A.F.M.A. and Grain Dealers National

A meeting under the auspices of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held at 10 a.m., Feb. 11 in the Union League Club, Chicago, to prepare the entire feed industry to present a united front in coping with the feed shortage.

The big manufacturers and the small batch mixers must join in conservation of feed as indicated by the facts developed by the planning committee of the feed industry.

The committee found that there is an acute shortage of high protein materials. With protein cheap, relative to carbohydrates, there is no incentive, except shortage, for any feeder to save protein. The committee recommends that every mixer and handler in the industry study their own operation to the end that the protein level in the feeds they manufacture be reduced to the absolute minimum possible. This has been started by many manufacturers but is not yet in effect to the extent that need be, simply because many manufacturers have not yet realized the long-term shortage implications.

Amendment to North Carolina Feed Law

Raleigh, N. C.—H. B. 107 by Pearsall, to amend the state feed law has been referred to the agriculture committee.

Sec. 4725 sets up standard weight packages or bags of 10, 25, 50, 100 pounds, etc., but includes 8½ lb. sizes. This is at variance with W.P.B. Order M-221 excluding 8½ lb. bags for agricultural commodities and feeds.

Sec. 4278(a) would require every registrant of feedstuffs to file annual tonnage statements with the Department of Agriculture, under penalty of fine or cancellation. This is contrary to a resolution adopted by the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which had requested suspension of such a proposed amendment for the duration.

Sec. 4733(a) sets up deficiency tolerances and penalties on proteins and permits a fat deficiency of .50% before assessing deficiency penalty.

Supply of High Protein

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates the supply of high protein feeds available for domestic consumption in 1942-43, as follows, in thousands of tons.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	Aver.
Cot. seed.....	2,200	1,914	1,974	2,111
Soy meal	3,900	1,825	1,528	1,286
Linseed	850	891	740	481
Peanut	200	67	137	74
Copra	35	79	174	135
Total	7,185	4,776	4,551	4,087
Gluten feed and meal	960	962	759	689
Brewers Gr.	540	437	297	303
Tankage and meat scraps	652	600	590	525
Fish meal	175	200	280	233

*Beginning Oct. 1 except August on cottonseed, July on brewers' grains and calendar year for tankage, meat scraps and fish meal.

Study Increase in Soy Meal Output

The Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Committee is surveying central processing capacity on the basis of assumed average yield on the 1943 crop acreage goal, and it is indicated considerable additional facilities already are known to be required.

Other subcommittees will:

(1) Study use of tank cars to increase efficiency and operating the industry with fewest number of cars.

(2) Survey types of soybean oil now used for industrial purposes and report the extent to which soybean oil can be replaced by other oils, especially linseed, to make more soybean oil available for edible use.

(3) Study cross-hauling of soybean meal, especially in connection with other meals.

(4) Recommend distribution of soybean oil meal owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

At the request of C.C.C. a subcommittee was appointed to explore all means that might be taken by processors to obtain beans, and to recommend what C.C.C. should do to get the 1942 beans crushed and at the same time provide sufficient seed for the 1943 crop.

Coast Will Conserve Protein

At the meeting held in Fresno, Jan. 30, called by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and attended by all branches of the feed trade within the state; Troy V. Cox, a member of the Feed Industry Planning Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, reported to those present, the acute immediate shortage of protein concentrates and reviewed facts brought out in conferences at Washington.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

That the industry cooperate to the fullest extent in the conservation of protein concentrates.

That the University of California be requested to allow Dr. H. J. Almquist to serve on the Nutritional Committee; his expense to be borne by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

That the Feed Industry in the states of Oregon and Washington, select a nutritional scientist from one of their universities to serve on the Nutritional Committee.

The meeting brought out the fact that feeding practices on the West Coast are intensive and are economically sound in the National Feed and Food Economy and should be so considered in the National Plan.

Those present announced that they will make the following changes:

Reduce the number of Brands.

Reduce protein percentages in accordance with the recommendations of the University of California.

Feed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	4,634	4,921	.....	.....
Chicago	27,167	15,454	65,126	59,938
Kansas City	15,060	12,300	36,840	27,750
Milwaukee	80	120	11,220	11,140
Minneapolis	.....	.....	53,700	44,950
Peoria	11,120	10,940	15,240	13,000
Wichita	.....	.....	9,000	8,700

Reduce percentage of Animal Protein of Total Protein to minimum recommended by the University of California.

Eliminate Animal Proteins in feed where they are not essential.

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with Laboratory Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at Reasonable Rates
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Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

Poultry Production—Lippincott and Card

A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

Practical Poultry Farming—Hurd

Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Poultry Husbandry—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

Turkey Management—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Feed Precedes Food

In the presentation by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n investigating committee to the U.S.D.A. Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, delivered the following statement:

I wish to make it clear that the appearance of Dr. L. C. Norris, Dr. C. F. Huffman and myself before this group is in the interest of the feeder and the entire feed industry, small and large, to give whatever assistance we can in solving a serious problem.

If the production goals for meat, milk and eggs are to be attained, the animals in question will have to be adequately fed. In other words, human foods in form of animal products cannot be made available unless the animals are provided adequate feeds to produce the meat, milk and eggs. In that sense, feed precedes food.

The war has brought about several critical feed problems. These problems concern quantity or amount and quality or kind of feed ingredients available in terms of needs.

The reduction in the available supply of animal and fish protein concentrates has not only created a protein but also a mineral and vitamin problem. It is known that animal and fish protein concentrates contain proteins of better quality or higher feeding value than those of plant origin. At the same time, the animal and fish protein concentrates supply essential minerals such as calcium and phosphorus and also contain a higher proportion of some of the essential vitamin B complex factors than do the plant protein concentrates.

Thus when an animal and/or fish protein concentrates are replaced with plant protein sources, it immediately becomes not only a problem of protein quality but a vitamin and mineral one as well with the more critical animals—namely, swine, poultry, and young calves.

It is known that in case of ruminants, i.e., dairy cattle, beef animals and sheep, quality of protein, vitamin B complex factors, or the higher percentage of minerals in animal or fish protein concentrates are not a problem. The protein problem in ruminants is chiefly one of the amounts of materials available. However, in case of the young calf, in which the rumen has not fully developed, quality of protein, vitamin B complex, and minerals are a factor. If the usual supply of milk fed to calves up to six months of age is decreased, because of diversion to human needs, certain critical materials (protein, vitamin and mineral supplements) must be made available to take the place of the milk.

The most satisfactory plant protein concentrate to take the place of animal or fish proteins in swine and poultry feeds is properly processed soybean oil meal. However, for best results in terms of efficiency, some animal or fish protein must be included in the ration. Other plant protein concentrates require the use of larger amounts of animal or fish proteins if the final feed or ration is to prove adequate and efficient.

The need for animal or fish protein is particularly indicated, in chick and turkey starter feeds, poultry and turkey breeding feeds, breeding and lactating feeds of swine, calf feeds and the feed of young pigs, particularly up to around 75 lbs in live weight.

Replacing the animal or fish protein concentrates with soybean or other plant protein will necessitate the use of additional calcium and phosphorus supplements and of products which supply the vitamin B complex factors such as milk products, good quality alfalfa meals, dried yeast, or fermentation and distillation residues which contain these factors.

Thus by using liberal amounts of plant proteins in place of animal or fish proteins in swine and poultry feeds, the needs for increased amounts of bone meal or its equivalent and supplements containing the vitamin B complex factors are increased. For example, recent work has shown that replacing tankage in swine rations with soybean oil meal requires not only

the addition of minerals but also requires raising the level of alfalfa meal from around 5% to 10 or 15% to obtain satisfactory results in dry-lot feeding.

It should be noted that poultry, in particular, have additional requirements for riboflavin and associated factors aside from those arising or created by substituting plant for animal or fish proteins. Under ordinary conditions, the supply of milk products, liver meal, and alfalfa meals has usually been adequate to meet the demands. However, the diversion of milk to human channels and the cutting off of imports of liver meal plus the increased feed needs to meet the production goals for meat and eggs have caused the serious shortage of these products.

Altho certain fermentation and distillation by-products containing the vitamin B complex factors of milk are available and are being used, the supply of these products plus those of milk, whey and alfalfa is not adequate to fill the needs.

Alfalfa meal is also an important ingredient in supplying the vitamin A needs of poultry and swine especially in cases where they are not on pasture. In the event the supply of vitamin A from fish oils becomes limited, the importance of high vitamin A meals in poultry feeds increases.

The feed industry is rendering a necessary and highly effective service by supplying efficient complete feeds to the feeder. The industry in its entirety should be aided in its efforts to supply the feeder with feeds essential to meeting the production goals.

Feed Ceilings

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n held meetings at Cedar Rapids Feb. 1, Des Moines Feb. 3 and Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 5 to consider questions arising out of the ceilings ordered on mixed feeds.



GLIDDEN Marches On

The Glidden paint and varnish company was started in 1875.

In 1917 Adrian D. Joyce became president.

In 1919 the Glidden Company began a requisition of paint and varnish companies in the United States and Canada.

In 1930 the company built a large soybean plant in Chicago. Mr Adrian Joyce went to Europe and obtained many patents on soybean products. They also took over Durkee Famous Foods.

1942

Glidden owns thirty-four plants, and three mines all manufacturing different products; possibly even the glaze that this paper is written on was manufactured by Glidden. They also operate thirty stores in the principal cities in the United States and Canada with a plant in Honolulu. They maintain twenty-seven laboratories. There are possibly few people in the United States that haven't used some Glidden products. The Glidden Company, when completed will have one of the most modern Feed Plants in the United States. This feed will be distributed through feed dealers on a protected franchise in each community. They will not only get the feed franchise but other commodities as well that Glidden manufactures.

It will pay you to get in touch with the Feed Mill Division at the earliest possible moment for information pertaining to the feed franchise.

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Feed Mill Division
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



Ceiling on Fish Meal

Formerly the O.P.A. controlled the price ceiling on fish meals having 55 to 85 per cent protein. Now the O.P.A. has set ceilings on meals from 40 to 80 per cent protein, effective Jan. 16.

No contract for the sale of fish meal shall be executed unless at the time of the execution thereof the percentage of protein in the fish meal covered thereby is specified at least to the extent of a range not exceeding 5%, also known to the trade as five points.

In the event the fish meal tendered to the buyer named in said contract is lower in protein content than the lowest percentage of said specified range, and if delivery of the fish meal in question is nevertheless accepted by the buyer, the maximum price therefor shall not exceed the maximum price for the lowest percentage of said specified range, less the following deductions therefrom as a penalty, to wit:

\$1.50 for the first 1% or fraction thereof below the lowest percentage of said specified range.

\$3 for each succeeding 1% or fraction thereof below the limit last mentioned.

In the event that the fish meal tendered under such contract is higher in protein content than the highest percentage of said specified range therein, and the buyer accepts delivery thereof, the maximum price therefor shall not exceed the maximum price for the highest percentage of said specified range.

The maximum price of a commercial distributor purchasing fish meal or fish scrap for resale from a producer shall not exceed the maximum price which said producer may charge hereunder plus a mark-up not exceeding the mark-up (or weighted average of mark-ups) which said commercial distributor used in January, 1942, on sales of like fish meal or fish scrap.

If a commercial distributor buys from a commercial distributor who did not purchase directly from a producer he cannot resell for more than the maximum price of the commercial distributor from whom he purchased.

Section 1353.12 Maximum prices for sales of fish meal and fish scrap—(a) Maximum prices for sales of fish meal f.o.b. conveyance at fish reduction plant—(1) Schedule of percentages and corresponding prices in sellers' new burlap bags.

Unit percentage of protein per ton	Pacific Coast	Atlantic and Gulf Coast	Dollars per ton
40	\$46.50		\$48.50
41	47.50		49.50
42	49.00		51.00
43	50.00		52.00
44	51.00		53.00
45	52.00		55.00
46	53.50		55.50
47	54.50		57.00
48	55.50		58.00
49	57.00		59.50
50	58.00		60.50
51	59.00		61.50
52	60.50		63.00
53	61.50		64.00
54	62.50		65.50
55	64.00		66.50
56	65.00		68.00
57	66.00		69.00
58	67.50		70.00
59	68.50		71.50
60	69.50		72.50
61	71.00		74.00
62	72.00		75.00
63	73.00		76.00
64	74.00		77.50
65	75.50		78.50
66	76.50		79.50
67	77.50		81.00
68	79.00		82.50
69	80.00		83.50
70	81.00		84.50
71	82.50		86.00
72	83.50		87.00
73	84.50		88.50
74	86.00		89.50
75	87.00		90.50
76	88.00		92.00
77	89.50		93.00
78	90.50		94.50
79	91.50		95.50
80	93.00		96.50

In used burlap bags the maximum is \$1 less per ton.

In bulk deduct \$3 per ton.

Zinc is among the many products added by the W.P.B. Feb. 4 to the list of critical materials.

Minimum Wage for Feed Industry

In General Circulars F-24 and F-25, of Mar. 13 and 27, 1942, R. M. Field, president, informed members of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n that the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, had appointed an Industry Committee to consider a minimum wage for the feed manufacturing industry and that the committee had recommended a 40c minimum wage to be applicable to all feed manufacturers anywhere in the United States. Objections were entered and hearings were held to give opportunity for protestants to appear and state their case. The matter was then taken under consideration by the Wage and Hour Division.

Unofficial information was received Jan. 29 by telephone from Washington that the Wage and Hour Division has now made its decision and that the 40c minimum wage for the feed manufacturing industry will become effective

Mar. 1. As soon as the order is received and details are available the trade will be further informed.

Fish Meal Situation Tight

I. H. Isaacs, pres. of the San Francisco Sardine Ass'n, has informed users of fish meal that:

"Under recent orders of the War Production Board, all fishing efforts must be concentrated to the production of canned sardines and not to the production of fish oil or fish meal.

"Accordingly, there is very little possibility that any more fish oil or fish meal will be produced by the reduction plants in this area for the balance of this season. Also, unless these orders are revised, the prospect for any considerable production of fish meal or fish oil next season is not very favorable, for the reason that at the present time, plans are being formulated to allocate the fishing fleet next season in such a way as to concentrate on the canned product."

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Sizes of Bags Limited

In an amendment to W.P.B. Conservation Order No. M-221 the Director General for Operations, limits the sizes of bags, as follows:

Beginning Apr. 1, manufacturers, processors or packers of feeds, beans, cement, chemicals, fertilizer, flour, meal or cereals, nuts, plaster, potatoes, rice, seeds, starch or sugar may pack their products only in specified sizes. The permitted sizes (based on weight of contents) follow: 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs. or over.

However, the following commodities may be packed in these additional sizes (based on weight of contents) to facilitate distribution: cement, 94 lbs.; plaster, 60 or 94 lbs.; potatoes, 15 lbs.; seeds, 1 or 2 bus.

Customer-manufacturer relations, which were frozen under the order as originally issued, are relaxed. Previously, users could purchase new burlap bags only from the manufacturer who supplied them with burlap bags during 1941. Under amendment, a user may buy up to 50% of his 1941 deliveries from any manufacturer or dealer who can sell him new burlap bags. This provides a more effective use of any burlap bag cloth that may be available.

Use of new cotton bags is confined to the following products: beans, coffee, cotton, feed, flour, fruits, grain, meal, nuts, potatoes, poultry grits, rice, salt, cement, chemicals, core sand, fertilizer, glues, gypsum, malt, meats, metal abrasives, metal parts, pastes, plaster, sand, seeds, sugar, starch, tobacco, vegetables, shellfish, tire chains.

Additional products may be packed in cotton bags if specific authority is granted by the Director General for Operations. Application for such authority may be made on Form PD-556.

Registration of Live Stock Feeds

By PAUL LYAMS, Control Division, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Our primary function is, of course, protection of the ultimate consumer, but at the same time we endeavor to promote fair competition. This is accomplished in a measure by defining various feeding stuffs, requiring feeds to be labeled as to their nutritive value, and analysis of official samples. Our 1941 publication contains the definitions for the various feeding stuffs as defined at that time.

We would like very much to have the feed industry co-operate with us in our enforcement by reporting any discrepancies which come to attention. High prices are conducive to adulteration. A feeder who learns that he has been paying a high price for an adulterated product will not think well of the mixed feed industry as a whole.

In the enforcement of the Kansas feeding stuffs law, we have never adopted any rules or standards for special purpose feeds. I sometimes wonder if we should not do so. For example, we have feeds registered as "Dairy Feeds" which contain as little as 8.5 per cent protein, and as much as 30 per cent of fiber. Can such be truthfully said to be a dairy feed, in the sense that it is a feed that will maintain the cow and furnish the additional nutrients necessary for milk production? The same generally may be said of chick starters and growers, and laying mashes. A feed containing as little as 8.5 per cent protein might be called a "cow feed," and as such be available if a customer wanted to purchase a feed of this quality. We have never adopted such standards for the reason that we did not want to set ourselves up as an agency to tell the manufacturer what he must manufacture and limit the purchaser to what he might buy. Possibly it would be desirable to place limitations on the use of specific words used in brand names, such as "diary," "starter and grower," "laying mash," etc. On this, we would welcome the opinion of the industry.

Restrictions on Pet Foods

The protein content of commercially-prepared foods for pet animals was reduced in an order by C. R. Wickard, war food administrator Jan. 28, effective Jan. 29.

Animal protein is limited to 8 per cent and total protein to 24 per cent of dry weight, manufactured before July 1, 1943.

For the six month period ending June 30, 1943, each manufacturer is directed to restrict his pet food production to 50 per cent of the amount by dry weight which he produced during the calendar year 1941 or 50 per cent of four times the amount by dry weight he produced during the last quarter of 1942, whichever is greater.

One effect will be to divert thousands of tons of protein into poultry and live stock feed.

Feed By Products of Fermentation

By GLADYS LEAVELL, Animal Husbandry Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Brewing and the manufacture of distilled liquors, alcohol, vinegar, and yeast, all involve the conversion of sugars originally present or derived from starches or other carbohydrates into alcohol and carbon dioxide by the action of yeast or other micro-organism and yield various by-products which have value in animal feeding. The value of these by-products depends on the raw materials used, the changes they undergo during the manufacture of the chief product, and the process of by-product recovery. As the chief concern of the industries is in the main product, the by-products show wide variations in composition and vitamin content.

If, as is usually the case in these industries, the carbohydrate containing raw materials are the cereal grains, the removal of much of the starch and the more soluble of the other constituents leaves spent-grain residues. These retain practically all the fiber and much of the protein, fat, and mineral of the original grains. The action of the yeast or other micro-organism increases the quantity of the B vitamins and also collects much of these vitamins originally present in the medium. Consequently, only the yeast and those by-products that contain yeast, or other micro-organisms or their products contain sufficient quantities of the several members of the vitamin B group to be considered as good sources of these vitamins. Vitamins A, C, and D, if present at all, are in quantities too small for consideration. The spent grains retain their form but the total solids and digestible constituents are greatly reduced. Like the grains from which they are derived the spent grains are low in calcium. On the water-free basis, the relative quantities of fiber, fat, and protein are higher and the digestible carbohydrates far lower than in the original grains. The proteins of the spent grains are deficient in some of the essential amino acids, a characteristic of cereal proteins in general.

The spent grains are valuable feedstuffs because of their high protein and fat contents but they should seldom constitute over one-fourth of the entire ration. To meet the animal's requirements in both quantity and quality, it is necessary to make careful selection of the other feedstuffs in the ration. A protein concentrate of a non-cereal type, as tankage, cotton-seed meal, linseed meal, fish meal, or dairy by-

product, a good source of vitamin A or of vitamins A and D, and adequate quantities of calcium should be included. In some cases the use of such feeds as legume hays will provide the calcium needed; otherwise some form of calcium carbonate, such as ground limestone or oyster shell, should be fed as a supplement.

Kempton Cooperative Co., Kempton, Ill., managed by Vern L. Marks, has distributed to its customers and friends, an attractive, colorful, medium-size wall calendar for 1943.

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It also contains information on administration, advertising and selling, nutritional advances, scientific findings, vitamin requirements of poultry and livestock; vitamin contents of feed ingredients, and a mass of other valuable information. 230 pages, stiff cloth binding, price \$3.00 plus postage.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Substitute Value of Basal Feeds

By C. W. McCAMPBELL, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College

Corn is the most popular of all feeds for cattle and hog fattening purposes but other feeds such as wheat, the grain sorghums, rye, barley and oats may also be used for this purpose.

Wheat must be ground for beef cattle but should not be ground fine. It has about the same nutritive value pound for pound as corn but its lesser palatability and certain physical characteristics make wheat alone less valuable than corn as a cattle fattening feed; yet, if carefully and properly fed, wheat is a fairly satisfactory substitute for corn for cattle.

No other feed is more satisfactory for hog fattening than wheat. Wheat has proved to be equally satisfactory as a feed for brood sows and pigs. If fattening hogs are self-fed wheat it need not be ground, but, if hand-fed, wheat must be ground for most economical gains. Wheat should be ground for brood sows and pigs.

Good quality feterita is slightly better than corn; good quality milo as good as corn; and good quality kafir slightly less valuable than corn as a cattle or hog feed. In other words, for all practical purposes good quality grain sorghums can be substituted pound for pound in cattle and hog feeding rations with satisfactory results. The grain sorghums must be ground for cattle. They need not be ground for hogs that are self-fed but must be ground for hogs that are hand-fed.

Good quality rye fed alone proves to be most satisfactory when the beef cattle feeding program calls for a light feed of grain for considerable time or a heavy feed of grain for a short period. On the other hand, a grain mixture consisting of not more than half good quality ground rye and the remainder ground corn, should produce highly satisfactory results for even a long full feeding period.

On the average, rye should not constitute more than half the grain mixture in hog fattening rations. It may, however, be fed alone to stock hogs but it should be remembered that rye is a host for ergot which may cause abortion in pregnant animals. It should be ground for both cattle and hogs.

Good quality barley, if ground, is an excellent feed for all classes of farm animals but no other grain varies so much in quality. Cattle can be full fed using barley alone as the grain portion of the ration but it may be safer and more satisfactory in many instances to feed a mixture of barley and some other grain. Good quality barley is a satisfactory substitute for corn as a hog feed. If grinding is not possible it should be soaked at least 12 hours before feeding it to hogs.

Because of their bulk, oats even of the best quality are a better growing than a fattening feed. Oats like barley vary considerably in quality. Good quality oats are an excellent grain for stock cattle; also, for fattening cattle the first half of the full feeding period. They are, however, too bulky to give satisfactory results during the second half of the feeding period. Good quality oats are quite satisfactory as a portion of hog rations if ground. Because of their bulk, ground oats should not constitute more than 25 percent of concentrates fed fattening hogs. One-half by weight of the grain fed pregnant non-nursing sows may be ground oats but not more than one-fourth by weight of the grain fed nursing sows should be ground oats.

Sodium Chlorate will be available for weed eradication in 1943 in quantities sufficient to care for major needs without rigid state quotas, it was announced jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board. Prices of sodium chlorate, covered by maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration, will remain the same as last year.

Protein Concentrates for Swine

By W. L. ROBISON, Ohio Agri. Exp. Station

Several years ago a number of Ohio experiments were conducted in which various protein concentrates were compared as supplements to corn for pigs in dry lot and on pasture. Under dry lot conditions, after they had been on feed for a time, some of the pigs fed the plant protein concentrates became unthrifty and ceased to gain.

Adding limestone to corn, linseed meal and salt increased the rapidity of the gains from 0.83 to 1.13 pounds daily a head and lowered the feed per 100 pounds of gain from 434 to 400 pounds. The other additions were made with minerals included. Corn germ meal and blood meal were used in only one trial. Neither was helpful in that instance. The pigs fed yeast required less feed per unit of gain but made no faster gains than those without it. In one trial, chopped clover produced faster gains but no greater gains per unit of feed consumed. In another, no benefit was gained from its use. Rations of corn, linseed meal and minerals with tomato waste, cod liver oil, tankage, fish meal or rice pearl meal produced more rapid gains and greater gains per unit of feed consumed than similar rations not including one of these materials.

In five trials, pigs fed corn, rice pearl meal, linseed meal and minerals and others fed corn and tankage or fish meal gained 1.21 and 1.24 pounds daily a head and required averages of 378 and 349 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain. The pigs were carried from approximately 55 to 195 pounds in weight.

Many of the commercial supplements on the market for the past several years could have been considered modifications of the trio mixture. Usually they contained 40 per cent of protein. If tankage or fish meal, soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal and ground alfalfa analyzing 60, 41 and 17 per cent of protein, respectively, are used, a mixture of tankage, fish meal or combination of the two, 36.5; soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal or combination of these, 36.5; ground alfalfa, 20; minerals, 7; contains approximately 40 per cent of protein. As its production and economic importance have increased, soybean oil meal has received proportionately greater attention than linseed meal in both swine feeding operations and investigations.

Limited quantities of protein feeds of animal origin and their relatively high price make it desirable to know whether a smaller amount of these can be fed and equally as good results obtained. The results were variable but in four trials in which one and two pounds of soybean oil meal to one of tankage were compared, an average of 405 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain was required by both groups. On the average, those given actual amounts of tankage and soybean oil meal were ready for market eight days earlier than those given less tankage. Eight pigs out of 51 on the smaller and 4 out of 51 on the larger proportion of tankage were removed during the course of the experiments.

The harmful effects of a deficiency in the ration are more pronounced if the pigs are started on it at an early age than if they are not started on it until they are older and heavier. In a test that is not yet completed, pigs which averaged 38 pounds in weight and 7 to 10 weeks of age at the start, are being fed rations of yellow corn, soybean oil meal, ground alfalfa and minerals. After eight weeks, irradiated yeast was added to supply vitamin D. Obviously the ration is inadequate in some respect. The pigs have gained rather slowly, have fattened rather than grown, and are wrinkly and rough in the skin. Several have a wheezy respiration. Other groups in the same test received the same feeds plus tankage. They developed normally and showed no chuffiness of type.

Grain burning automobiles are seen on the streets of Melbourne, Australia.

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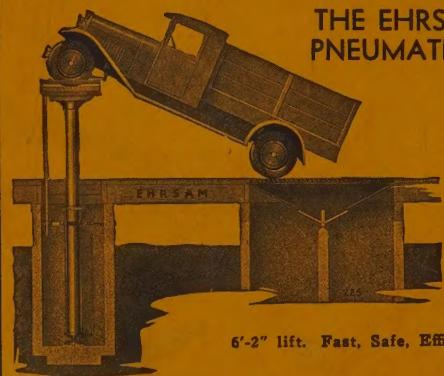
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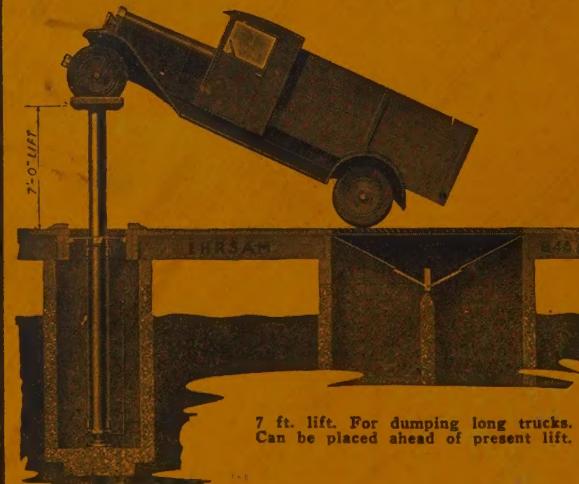
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